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WHAT MALLONEY SAYS:

THE TRUST IS HERE TO STAY, AND IT CANNOT BE SMASHED. AS WELL SMASH THE LOCOMOTIVE, DESTROY THE RAILROAD TRACKS, AND GO BACK TO THE OLD STAGE COACH OF OUR GRANDFATHERS' DAYS, AS ATTEMPT TO SMASH THE TRUST AND GO BACK TO THE FREE COMPETITION OF OUR DADDIES.

THE TRUST HAS GROWN AS NATURALLY AS THE FOREST PINE. IT IS THE HIGHEST AND BEST EXPRESSION OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOOL OF PRODUCTION. TO SMASH THE TRUST WE MUST SMASH THAT TOOL AND LAND THE RACE BACK IN BARBARISM.

THE AMERICAN PROLETARIAT WILL RECOGNIZE THIS FACT IN THE NEAR FUTURE. THEY WILL SEE THAT THE NEW STATE SOCIETY INTO WHICH WE ARE RUSHING WITH HURRICANE-LIKE VELOCITY WILL BE A SOCIETY BUILT ON ONE GIGANTIC WORLD-EMBRACING TRUST. IT WILL BE A TRUST THAT WILL COMBINE THE HOPES, AIMS AND ASPIRATIONS OF THE RACE, AND THEN REALIZE THEM. IT WILL BE A TRUST GRAND ENOUGH TO CORNER THE VIRTUE OF OUR WOMEN AND GREAT ENOUGH TO MONOPOLIZE THE CHIVALRY OF OUR MEN, AND DO IT FOR THE GOOD OF ALL, FOR THE UPLIFTING OF THE RACE. THE TRUST CANNOT BE SMASHED. IT CAN BE APPROPRIATED BY THE PEOPLE.

THE TRUST.

BY DANIEL DE LEON.

What is the Trust?
The Trust is essentially a tool of production. The difference between the trust and the oldest style of privately owned tool, seen now only in museums, is a difference, not of kind, but of degree.

Man is a tool-using animal. The tool adds inches to his stature over nature by increasing the productivity of his labor. The same instinct that led man to fashion the first tool pushes him on to improve it. The more perfect the instrument of production, the more abundant are the fruits of labor. The trend of civilization is to render the product of labor so abundant that the burden of labor is no longer a burden, but a joy. The tool, together with want or fear of want, for the material necessities of life may be lifted from the shoulders and the minds of man, and thus raised above the needs, his individuality, his intellectual and moral faculties may have free play. The rungs of the ladder, up which man climbs toward civilization are ever more perfect tools of production.

The development of the tool, or instrument of production, is twofold. It gathers power individually; it also gathers power collectively, by concentration. The tool gathers power individually by taking lively step with the discoveries of science, and the maturing genius of men; the old handloom becomes a steam Northrop loom; the old agricultural implements become steam plows, reapers and harvesters.

The collective power, however, of the tool is gathered by bitter experience. The course of its growth, the way it encounters a serious obstacle, that it overcomes with nullification. Its aim, the increase of the store of wealth, is the end it seeks. The tool is a weapon against the foe of the race—POVERTY.

The wastefulness of competition is the weapon's edge against itself. The long and bitter experience taught the lesson and suggested the remedy—CONCENTRATION. The discovery of the partnership of two individuals; the partnership of two or more individuals; the partnership of many individuals; the partnership of the whole race—these are the steps toward the TRUST.

The trust is that doubly developed instrument of production that combines the highest individual and the highest collective development so far reached. It is the productivity of human effort

fort up to the highest point so far attained by the individual perfection of the tool. As such, the trust raises man to giant's stature over nature; it is a weapon that makes for civilization. But this is not the whole truth.

It is not over nature alone that the tool adds inches to the individual; it also adds inches to him over the toolless man. This pregnant socio-economic fact does not from the start manifest itself.

So long as the tool is slight and simple, he who wants it can readily bring it forth by the direct application of his labor to nature, and thereby place himself on a par with whomsoever is already in possession of its equal. But the tool develops. Its development is not from within, like organic matter. The feature of its development is the need and increasing needs of other tools; besides increased powers of steam and electricity, to carve it out of nature with, and thus render it more potent by rendering it more fruitful. The tool used in production presently needs two, three, four other tools to bring it forth. Even then its acquisition by individual man, to the end of enabling him to compete with those already in possession, though the process becomes harder by degrees. When, however, the tool has finally reached that individual perfection of a Northrop loom, a Mergenthaler typesetter, a hydraulic press, a steam plow, reaper and binder, a Westinghouse electric engine, a cotton harvester, etc., and even long before that, none can any longer conjure forth its equal out of nature. When to this individual growth is coupled the collective development or concentration implied in the trust, free competition ceases de facto, whatever it may remain in theory.

The trust is the highest form of collective development the tool can reach under the system of private ownership in the machinery of production. But the gigantic powers it wields over nature accrue to those only who hold it; to all others it becomes a scourge. As such, the trust blocks the nation's path on its march to civilization.

Once the tool has reached this stage it stands transmitted into a social-industrial power that emphasizes the changes which society has been undergoing since the privately owned tool first appeared. It carries these changes further and forces to the fore a new social problem.

FACTS FOR WORKERS

McKinley and Bryan Represent Capitalist Class.

Gold Bugs the One—Silver Bugs the Other.

Trust Owners Both; Trust Smashers (?) Both.

The Wealth Represented in Their Several Camps.

BOTH ARE EXPLOITERS.



REPUBLICAN PLATFORM	
W. D. Brown	20,000,000
W. A. B. Smith	10,000,000
J. A. Burden	15,000,000
J. H. Starin	10,000,000
J. A. Tappan	10,000,000
George Bliss	10,000,000
J. H. Bliss	10,000,000
J. H. Tappan	10,000,000
Joseph T. Harper	10,000,000
John A. Stewart	10,000,000
Andrew Carnegie	10,000,000
Frank Jones	10,000,000
Ames Family	10,000,000
Roger W. Wood	10,000,000
J. A. Fleischer	10,000,000
George Sage	10,000,000
George Gault	10,000,000
Marquis A. Hanna	10,000,000
Redfield Porter	10,000,000
de Grand B. Cannon	10,000,000
Prayer Jones	10,000,000
Marcellus Hartley	10,000,000
Stephen H. Stewart	10,000,000
J. B. Widener	10,000,000
Adrian Belin	10,000,000
John W. Wamaker	10,000,000
Henry Cabot Lodge	10,000,000
Henry Kaufman	10,000,000
R. J. Gamwell	10,000,000
R. H. J. Goldard	10,000,000
Robert W. Aldrich	10,000,000
Robert Knight	10,000,000
General Draper	10,000,000
J. Montgomery	10,000,000
Henry Lee Higgins	10,000,000
J. P. Morgan	10,000,000
Samuel Vanderbilt	10,000,000
William Reid	10,000,000
William O. Armon	10,000,000
W. Murray Brown	10,000,000
John D. Rockefeller	10,000,000

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM	
Far Family	10,000,000
Charles T. Jones	10,000,000
For Stevens	10,000,000
R. Croker	10,000,000
J. J. Hill	10,000,000
J. B. Haggin	10,000,000
Wm. A. Clark	10,000,000
John Mackay	10,000,000
Chas. E. Smith	10,000,000
J. E. Holden	10,000,000
Senator Gaffey	10,000,000
P. B. Winston	10,000,000
Senator Daniel	10,000,000
Senator Martin	10,000,000
Senator Morgan	10,000,000
Senator Patton	10,000,000
Senator Harris	10,000,000
Senator Clark	10,000,000
Marquis Daly	10,000,000
Robert Rappert	10,000,000
Arthur Russell	10,000,000
James D. Keane	10,000,000
John D. McLean	10,000,000
John Blackburn	10,000,000
A. Van Wyck	10,000,000
R. A. Van Wyck	10,000,000
Richard Carroll	10,000,000
W. E. Whitney	10,000,000
Wm. Belmont	10,000,000
O. P. Belmont	10,000,000
B. B. Worthington	10,000,000
Adlai E. Stevenson	10,000,000
James K. Jones	10,000,000
J. Benjamin Brown	10,000,000
Senator Teller	10,000,000
Senator Fairbanks	10,000,000
Wm. A. Smith	10,000,000
Senator John P. Jones	10,000,000
J. T. Hauser	10,000,000
Mark Daly	10,000,000
K. E. Chambers	10,000,000
Senator McManis	10,000,000
Heard Family	10,000,000

We love to think that the Revolutionary fathers gave our people political freedom. They did not. The ballot was conditioned upon property qualifications. This

simple fact is of deep import in the study of the problem presented by the trust. Then the tool of production was slight; it was easily acquired; and consequently,

property was the reward of industry. At such a time, the role played by property was not yet manifest; indeed, it escaped the Revolutionary Fathers, except



WHAT REMMEL SAYS:

THE TRUST CANNOT BE SMASHED. EVERY REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC POLITICIAN IN THE NATION KNOWS THAT TRUTH, AND KNOWING IT, KEEPS SILENT.

THE GREAT CAPITALISTS WHO CONTROL THE DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN PARTIES SAY, "SMASH THE TRUST" FOR TWO REASONS, FIRST: TO FOOL THE WORKING CLASS BY A DEMAGOGIC CRY, AND, SECONDLY, TO FOOL THE MIDDLE CLASS, WHICH IS BEING DRIVEN OFF THE ECONOMIC FIELD BY THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TRUST.

THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY DENOUNCES THOSE ENEMIES OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WHO UTTER THAT CRY. WE ARE MARSHALING THE AMERICAN WORKING CLASS INTO AN ARMY OF EMANCIPATION THAT WILL SEIZE THE PUBLIC POWERS IN THE NAME OF OUR CLASS THAT HAS BUILT THE TRUST, AND THEN WE WILL MAKE THE TRUST THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ALL THE PEOPLE, AND THUS LIFT THE RACE ON TO A HIGHER SOCIAL PLANE.

THE TRUST WILL NOT BE SMASHED.
THE TRUST SHOULD NOT BE SMASHED.
THE TRUST SHALL BE APPROPRIATED BY THE PEOPLE.

the two wisest and most far-seeing of them all—Franklin and Madison. At that time, accordingly, economic issues were absent from our party platforms; the people divided on issues essentially political. With the turning of the century a change comes over the surface; economic questions force themselves more and more to the front; they were prominent during Jackson's administrations; they became dominant in the Harrison-Van Buren campaign; to-day they are the all-absorbing topic. This change in the physiognomy of our politics has followed closely, and has been brought on by the development of the tool under the system of private ownership.

Competition is predicated upon the capacity of competitors to sell equally cheap; this capacity depends upon the power to produce with equal abundance and this, in turn, is in direct ratio to the development of the tool. With the approach and appearance in the country's industrial arena of a tool, privately owned and so far developed that its creation by those without it was no longer feasible, these ceased to be qualified for the competitive warfare, and the commonwealth began to be differentiated into three hostile social classes:

First, the Proletariat—the wholly toolless class, who no longer able to exercise their labor function without access to the tools not owned by themselves, are reduced to the level of merchandise, and compelled to sell their labor power in the labor market for a living;

Second, the Middle Class—the class who, though armed with tools sufficient powerful to exclude the toolless class, find it harder and harder to hold their own in competition with the more powerful and ever-perfecting tools held by the class above; and

Third, the Capitalist Class—the class, who, possessed of the prerequisites for successful competition, can shift work from their own to the shoulders of the proletariat; can live in idleness upon "profits"—i. e., upon the difference between what their employees produce and the "wages" paid to them—i. e., the market price of labor; and can with their more abundant and cheaper production, undersell the class below, and reduce it to the grade of proletarians.

These class distinctions—proletarian dependence, deepening misery and increasing numbers; middle class precariousness of existence, declining powers and ruin; capitalist idleness, swelling affluence and masterhood—together with the class conflicts into which capitalism casts society, long remain veiled. The several views held on the trust are mainly the class-conscious expressions of the

three hostile economic classes into which capitalist society is divided, and which are shaken into class-consciousness by the relentless logic of capitalist development manifested in the appearance of the trust.

The capitalist class seeks to uphold the trust in order to maintain its own class supremacy. Its spokesmen are not truthfully to point out the inevitability of concentration in productive powers, together with the advantages that flow therefrom in increased production and cheapness; they conceal, however, the blood that stains the trail of the trust, or even deny the existence of such by inundating the country with rosy statistics, gotten up to order, on the condition of the people. But—"Mellon's probant, deteriora sequuntur" (they prove better things, but worse follows).

The middle class, though itself ready to profit by the dependence of the toolless proletariat, is up in arms against the trust, whose superior power is crushing it. It chooses to see only the ravages wrought by the trust. It inveighs against "monopoly," while it upholds "capital," ignorant of the economic-juridic contradiction implied in such a position, it clamors for the overthrow of the "monopoly," or at least, for the clipping of its wings; and lawyers who are not jurists, together with economists who are not scientists, encourage the folly with their twaddle.

Lastly, goaded into mental activity by the smart that suffers from the capitalist, and untrammelled by the class interests of the middle class, the class-conscious proletariat is pushed beyond the conservatism of the former and the reactionary posture of the latter. Its class interests reveal to it the two leading features of the trust; the development by concentration of the tool, which makes for progress, and its system of private ownership, which blocks progress; its class interests make it aware of the contradiction, and direct it to save the good and permanent feature by stripping it of the evil and temporary one. The class-conscious proletariat pushes the revolutionary movement onward by straining for the public ownership of the trust.

The ladder up which mankind has been climbing toward civilization, the ever more powerful tool of production, is the storm center around which the modern social storm rages.

The capitalist class seeks to keep it for its own exclusive use.

The middle class seeks to break it down, thereby throwing civilization back. The proletariat seeks to preserve it and improve it, and open it to all.

A MANIFESTO.

To Wage Workers, Young and Old, of Rockville.

Section Rockville of the Socialist Labor Party Addresses its Fellow Wage Earners of That Town on Matters That Concern Them and the Whole Working Class—A Calm But Forceful Presentation.

Wage-workers, young and old, of Rockville, Conn., greeting:

A few words with you, fellow working-men of Rockville, will not be out of place at the present time, while you have plenty of leisure; and, as we somewhat doubt the plentitude of your savings, which would enable you to enjoy your vacation at Newport or in the mountains, we hope you'll lend an ear to our words.

The time is again near when we shall be called upon as free citizens of the United States to select our national administrators for the next four years.

It is needless to recall to your minds the times of prosperity promised to you by the "great" Republican Party four years ago when you were railroaded to Hartford—there to parade and hurrah for the Messiah—McKinley.

And he came, and you have lived through the four "prosperous" years, and your accumulations speak for the good times you have had.

The Socialist Labor Party has, on different occasions, through its speakers and literature, explained to you the reasons why you could not expect different conditions from these you have been treated to for years.

The revolutionized method of production through the ever improving machine displaces us by the thousands, and that, brings about the condition of a hundred men applying for one job.

As a result our labor-power decreases in value and practically enslaves those happy ones who remain at work.

We, fellow-workers, are all at the mercy of our employers, and at the least dissatisfaction shown by you, you are told that there are many ready and willing to become slaves in your stead.

Naturally it must be so. Less money in your pay envelope means more more dividends for the class you are compelled to sell your labor power to. More suffering and misery for you means more pleasure, more enjoyment for your employers.

And then there is another point. It is beyond all possibility to buy back three-quarters of the wealth you produce with only the quarter that you are getting in wages. As a result of the above conditions thousands of workmen are idle, though willing to do anything; crime and prostitution are increasing; and you are being ground lower and lower.

And while you do work—you have barely enough to make the two ends meet.

While pointing out the reasons of your present misery we have also pointed out the remedy which consists in the collective possession of the machines and all natural forces needed to our subsistence.

You have the power, having the vote, to apply the remedy.

Don't let others administer your affairs. As a result of having done so right along you are down. Learn to attend to your own well being; get hold of the government by intelligently using your ballot, and then your present deplorable condition will vanish as the morning mist vanishes before the rising of the bright sun.

And you have not to go very far. The Socialist Labor Party is here for you to join it, and to do your bidding. Join our ranks and help us to bring about the emancipation of all the wage-workers. We hope you have had lessons enough to protect you from, even for a moment, questioning the above statements, and you will know where you belong.

The Socialist Labor Party has its arms open to receive you. Join us.

There is another and a most vital point we want to call your attention to: The paper you will be perusing this manifesto in has been established by the incessant work of wage workers, members of the Socialist Labor Party, and whose property it is. They have given all their energy, time and hard-earned pennies to bring into life this defender of the workers' rights. It has not been created with the purpose to catch your pennies, with big red-letter front pages, but its purpose is to educate our fellow wage workers, also, to expose the shamelessness and ugliness of the system under which we live, and to point out the path out of your miserable existence to light and happiness.

It contains the latest and most interesting news of the day. Reading its editorial page you will recognize your friend, and you will confess that it is in your own flesh, your own blood. It costs only one cent. Read it and pass it to your friends who may happen not to know about it.

CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Rockville Socialist Labor Party. The DAILY PEOPLE is for sale at Charles Bakofen's cigar store, corner of Ward and Union streets, Rockville.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

Horrible Conditions Over Which Our Ally's Flag Gayly Flies.

Gilson Willetts, recently returned from a journey through the famine-stricken region in India, thus describes conditions there:

"The famine is, above all, a big famine. You can search all the books in the British Museum, and you won't find record of a bigger famine. The breadless area covers 350,000 square miles, which is one-third of all India, or as big as all Canada. In this area are 50,000,000 people. Ten millions are entirely destitute, and of these the government is taking care of 6,500,000 on relief works and in poor houses. The streets of Bombay were full of starving people, while over the million-dollar railway station, and on the university campus, and on the portals of the gorged market building, the British flag floated gayly.

"Up sprang from the gutter in front of the Great Western Hotel, where I stopped, a dozen brown bodies, with lean forms and robust lungs. They clamored for bread in the Hindustani tongue. They were starving, and no one would throw them even a crumb. To give them money would mean to be surrounded instantly by a mad mob. Thus famine greeted me at the very moment of my arrival.

"Other famine-sufferers, grown-up Hindus, as well as young Hindus, crouched, or loitered, or slept, or awaited death near other grain cribs. I took a train northward from Bombay. At a small station I perceived a horrible, hideous sight. They might have risen from the grave. Brown skin covered their bones, like leather stretched over a frame. The young woman's shoulder blade had burst through the skin. I could have filled the basin-like stomach of the long man at the ground, and in it washed my hands. He arose and slapped his hollow stomach with one hand, and, with the other hand, slapped his brow. The woman pointed to the brown naked mite on her thigh bone. They implored in weak, far-away voices, 'Salam, Sahib; you are our father and our mother. Give us food, and God will bless you with many children.' And from that time on, I saw similar groups, and scenes, heard similar pitiful cries, saw equal distress, on every side.

"About every ten or fifteen miles there was a relief camp or poorhouse; the starving people have to walk from ten to fifteen miles to get to them. In the relief camps people are seldom arrested. They are too busy or too tired to do wrong. Are the people honest among themselves? Yes; for obvious reasons. They have nothing to steal from one another.

"It seems incredible that so many millions of people can be starving at one time, that so many hundreds of thousands are dying, that such distress exists among the living. But the scenes I have described are just as true of the stricken district this moment as they were when I sailed from Bombay a few weeks ago. The famine will last throughout this year, and its effect will be felt for more than a year to come."

Additional contributions to the India famine fund in this city amount to \$1,131.58, bringing the total to \$211,279.03.

ACROSS THE BORDER.

Companies in Canada That Control "Our" Folks.

SAULT STE. MARIE, August 19.—The industries of Sault Ste. Marie are rapidly becoming important. There are on the Canadian side of Sault Ste. Marie the Algoma Commercial Company, the Canadian Steel Company, the Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Company, and the Lake Superior Power Company.

The American power companies are supplying power to the numerous companies above mentioned, and are also supplying the city of Sault Ste. Marie with both electric and water power. They have at the present time a capacity for developing 16,800 horsepower by forty-two turbine wheels of 400 horsepower each. The intention is to construct an additional one of much larger capacity in the near future. The pulp company is turning out 150 tons of pulp per day, practically all of which goes to France, Germany and England. The managers have a large sulphide plant under construction, which will be finished in a very few weeks, and have an output of 75 tons of chemical pulp per day. They also have very large iron works and manufacture a great deal of their machinery, including many electric appliances; and they have made in their own works the iron columns for their new buildings.

They have also under way smelting works for the manufacture of pig iron, and, with the addition of the nickel ore received from their own mines at Sudbury, will make "ferro-nickel pig."

These companies also control on the American side of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., the Lake Superior Power Company, the Union Carbide Company, American Alkali Company, and the Michigan Reduction Company.

They are constructing a canal on the Michigan side and water-power works which will contain three hundred and sixty turbine wheels with a capacity of 125 horsepower each. The capitalization is \$3,500,000, and the works will cost that when completed. The water-power on the Michigan side will also be used to run factories similar to those now on the Canadian side, with a carbide mill and an alkali factory in addition. The product of the carbide mill is owned by the Carbide Company of Chicago, and the product of the alkali factory by the American Alkali Company of Philadelphia.

FREIGHT HANDLERS.

How the Company Observed an Agreement.

The Company Agrees to Terms Acceptable to the Men—After the Strike is Declared Off, the Company Substitutes Another "Agreement" Which the Men Spurned—Company Violates its Charter.

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 18.—On Saturday, August 4, the Erie and Western Transportation Company and the striking longshoremen, after a six weeks' tie up, came to an agreement. The agreement was:

Monthly men, who previous to the strike had been receiving \$50 per month were to receive \$45 for twenty-seven days' work. Hourly men, according to this agreement were to receive 30 cents per hour straight, whereas previously they received 30 cents per hour for ten hours and 35 cents per hour for overtime. It was further agreed that no man was to be discriminated against and all were to return to work as union men.

Mr. Keefe represented the strikers and Mr. Payne represented the company. The work was to be furnished the men as soon as a boat could be dispatched to Erie.

On Thursday August 9, a boat arrived, but to the surprise of all the company again broke their agreement. This was a great set-back to the men, many having obtained employment elsewhere, but having some faith in the company, left their late employment to be in readiness for the first boat. They learned, however, that they were to sign the following "Memorandum Agreement," which is a violation of the agreement reached by Mr. Payne and Mr. Keefe:

"The Erie & Western Transportation Company agrees to pay to—John Doe—wages at the rate of forty-five (45) dollars per month for each month worked, making deductions for time when there is no work to be done. Ten hours, between 7 a. m. and 6 p. m. shall constitute a day's work. The Erie & Western Transportation will pay for extra time over said ten hours twenty (20) cents per hour, and will also pay for necessary work on Sundays, twenty (20) cents per hour.

John Doe—agrees to work diligently in and upon the freight houses, vessels and docks of the Erie & Western Transportation Company whenever and as required by the said Erie & Western Transportation Company for the aforesaid rates of pay, to comply with all the rules and regulations established by the Erie & Western Transportation Company to govern said work and the employees engaged therein.

The right is reserved to the Erie & Western Transportation Company to at any time discharge the said—John Doe—for failure to comply with the rules and regulations aforesaid, or to fully and diligently perform the work assigned to him.

This agreement may be terminated at any time by—John Doe—or by the Erie & Western Transportation Company on two weeks' previous written notice or on two weeks' verbal notice given formally in the presence of John Doe—.

John Doe—further agrees that in the case of a strike or any suspension of work without said two weeks' previous notice, or in case of any refusal or failure by him to diligently perform the work allotted to him, that all wages due him at such time shall be forfeited by him, and shall always belong thereafter to the Erie & Western Transportation Company.

According to the above, "The right is reserved to the Erie & Western Transportation Company to at any time discharge the said John Doe," but he has no right according to the agreement, to leave the employ of the company unless he gives two weeks' verbal notice given formally in the presence of witnesses.

"In case of any refusal or failure by him (John Doe) diligently and regularly to perform the work allotted to him that all wages due to him at such time shall be forfeited, etc." According to this, in case of sickness, he is only for a day or an hour, or in case of indisposition of any kind, the employee not being able to notify the company two weeks previous to his sickness, the company has the right to appropriate to themselves that poor man's hard-earned dollar. Again, the company is to determine how diligently each employee is to work, but the company's idea of diligence may differ somewhat from the employee's idea of diligence. In such a case, the employee is discharged and the hard-earned dollar again goes to the company. This is one way of increasing profits.

Needless to say the men spurned the agreement. The company are now sending their boats to Buffalo and are thereby breaking the agreement entered into with this city when they obtained their charter. So that, not only are they doing an injustice to the men employed but to the city in general.

The authorities have not yet taken steps, and will not, to enforce the provision of the charter.

Due to the increased size of the Weekly People, we can no longer accept trial subscriptions hereafter, and including this issue the rate for all three months' subscriptions is \$5.00.

THE DEMAND FOR WORK.

Give Us Work! Give Us Work! Is the Cry in "Prosperous" New England.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 17.—The demand for work at the Department of Public Works has been so great recently that the officials have been almost distracted with the stories of hard luck told to them by the applicants and their wives. Evidently the prosperity heralded about the country by the Republican press has not reached New Haven, for Superintendent Brennan put 150 men to work and at least 150 more have applied.

For one to be convinced of the awful clamor for work it is only necessary to visit the department of public works in the City Hall at 11 o'clock any morning.

As an example, the other morning there were forty men in the hallway waiting for Superintendent Brennan. Wives of some visited Director Troup with summary process papers, which showed conclusively that unless rents were paid the people would be ejected.

In nearly every case the men say they don't want charity; all they want is enough work to keep their families from starving.

The applicants are persistent in their quest for work and very often wait about the building for hours evidently with the idea that they will be put to work in order to get rid of them.

Mayor Driscoll, City Engineer Kelly, Director Troup and Superintendent Brennan held a conference on the matter. They sat in the Department of Public Works for four minutes and were interrupted six times by unemployed men. Becoming satisfied that they couldn't make headway with the numerous applicants they adjourned to the Mayor's office and locked themselves in.

A farmer from Saybrook came to the City Hall and asked Director Troup if he knew of a man who would like to go to work on a farm. Director Troup called Superintendent Brennan and the farmer was given his choice of the forty men waiting in the hall.

The appropriations given the Department of Public Works are rapidly being used up, and unless the Common Council orders some streets paved it looks as if the army of unemployed wouldn't be lessened much by city work.

TO SENATOR TELLER.

Questions Asked Him by a Socialist Labor Party Man.

Will you be kind enough to answer the following questions with cold facts:

Will you meet a Socialist in a joint debate? If not, why not?

Can you tell us of a single measure passed by the Republican party for and in the interest of the working class, during the past twenty-five years? If so, what is it?

Have the Democrats passed such a measure during the last fifty years? If so, what is it?

Can you explain the difference (so a Socialist can understand) between the Democratic party, that is controlled by Ice Trust Croker, Copper Trust Clark, Railroad Trust Belmont, Idaho Bull Pen Trust Gov. Steunenberg, and presided over by Cotton Bale Trust James K. Jones, and the Republican party, owned and controlled by the same kind of a gang?

Do you think the working class has forgotten how scores of their class were shot down in cold blood at Latimer, Pa., in the fall of 1897, by Martin's gang of Republican sheriffs, and how they (the working class) were treated in a like manner at Buffalo, N. Y., at the hands of the Democrats?

Do you think we have forgotten the part the Democrats took in the A. R. U. strike of 1894, and the part the Republicans took at Pana and Virden, Ills.?

Senator, do you think we have forgotten that the great Trust-Smasher-Freer-Silver-Democratic-Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, and his bull pen—the blackest of all blots on American history? I say, Senator, do you think we have forgotten that bull pen?

Inasmuch as we are able to trail the Demo-Republican parties in the blood of the American wage slaves for the past twenty-five years, will you explain to us why any member of the working class should ever vote for such parties?

Why shouldn't we say to b-l with the upholders of such a system?

Why should you stand up before men and ask them to support with their votes a system that is robbing them and their class (the working class) of four-fifths of all they produce?

To what class do you belong, for what class do you vote?

Why shouldn't every member of the working class vote for the party of their class—the Socialist Labor Party?

There are many more questions I would like to ask you some other time.

S. B. HUTCHINSON.

New 10,000 Edition of "The Class Struggle" Now Ready for Shipment.

Orders are now being filled for the new ten thousand edition of "The Class Struggle." "The Class Struggle" is one of the four Kautsky pamphlets translated and adapted from the German by Daniel De Leon. It has been revised by the translator, and is now published in the same form as "The Bull Pen." Subheadings descriptive of the text have been added, and the new edition is typical of the Party's aggressive action and clarifying tactics of the past year.

Five cents a copy.
100 copies, 50 cents.
1000 copies, \$2.50.

CHEAP EATING.

Restaurant Keepers Who Do Not Respect Dead Meats.

Methods Whereby Food Is Worked Over-time for Months—No Consideration for Sanitary Laws Shown—How the Employees Are Deprived of Their Wages—Complicity of the Courts in the Matter.

The DAILY PEOPLE lately received a letter from a waiter in one of the cheap restaurants frequented by workmen. It says in part:

"The wage-workers who patronize these restaurants are by no means the only people exploited by these little cock-roach business men. Those that are employed by them are in a number of cases cheated out of the small wages they are entitled to."

From the plan upon which restaurants are run the workman who patronizes them, not only ought to live on fifteen cents a day, but he should really get his pabulum at a great deal smaller price.

The "Journal" should open up one of these restaurants and feed its reporters on two and a half cents per diem diet.

A reporter interviewed several cooks and waiters who work in these cheap restaurants. We had always thought there was a great deal of mystery embodied in Hamburger steak, Vienna roast and beef croquettes. But when the cooks were interviewed, these mysteries were no longer a secret to gastronomy. These dishes are not only cheap from their trifling cost, but from the number of times they can be served as dishes.

As these three dishes are composed of much the same ingredients, and travel about the same number of trips between the kitchen and dining room they can be considered one dish.

It undergoes very little change from the time it comes into existence until it enters the workman's stomach. The only change is the growth of its strength in odor and flavor. They differ, though, in their relative longevity.

The principle secret in this dish is onions. These delicate and odoriferous bulbs are used to disguise the flavor and odor of antiquities which hovers over the constituent parts. The meats are mostly the ones left over by customers who eat roasts and steaks in their original shape. One cook said this dish is often worked over and over until it is finally consumed by the last fellow before whom it was set. The last fellow who partakes the whole dish, has probably eaten refuse meat that has been reheated twenty times.

In winter it is often kept on hand for two months. The reason it lasts so long is that most of those before whom it is set have strength to eat only a part of it.

The workman starts into those dishes with a ravenous appetite. Before he gets half way through his appetite disappears. Just why he fails to eat as much as he anticipated he hardly knows. The first mouthful gives rather a pleasant, though unusual flavor. Each mouthful grows more satiating until the eater thinks he has enough. A few mouthfuls generally stops the craving for food and he imagines that he has received a great bargain in getting such a cheap meal. It is a conflict between appetite and physical disinclination, and the latter finally wins.

This dish not only ruins the digestive organs, but it is mixed with such filth that the stomach would rebel in spite of its possessor if it knew the history of its unwholesome guest.

The kitchens where these dishes are prepared, swarm with cockroaches and flies. Those employed are hurried so with their work that they have not time to pick out flies and cockroaches, and the kitchen is so dark they generally could not see them anyhow.

A cook said that a big pot of coffee which had stood over night was discovered in the morning to be full of cockroaches. The cook was about to pick the cockroaches out when the proprietor grabbed the pot and dumped its contents in the urn, cockroaches and all.

"My God, man," said the cook, "there is a plit of cockroaches in that coffee."

"There's no time to pick out cockroaches now," replied the proprietor. "Nobody will ever know the difference."

The cooks and dishwashers are sometimes covered with sores arising from contagious blood diseases.

Defunct fruits and vegetables are bought of peddlers, or refuse of the large dealers is used. Cooking partly conceals the decomposition. Indeed this sort of fruit has a pungent taste.

Another scheme the proprietors of these restaurants have of increasing their profits is to beat their employees out of their wages. If they will acknowledge it, the magistrates of the courts will tell of the numerous complaints made by the employees in this matter. They are able to work but a short time in each restaurant, so the proprietor has employees who leave almost daily. As he beats every one that quits him out of \$1 to \$10 this amounts to quite a revenue. It is said the amount one of these proprietors beat his employees out of averaged \$5 a day. Nothing can be done with these brazen-faced robbers.

The amounts are generally too small for which to bring suits. One waiter

who worked for a restaurant on Eighth avenue was beaten out of \$7. When he went to Magistrate Meyer, the latter told him there had been numerous complaints against this man, and that there was no use to try to collect the money.

A reporter called at Magistrate Meyer's court. The Clerk of the court said there had been complaints against this restaurant keeper, but he thought it was a put up job against him.

He said the proprietor was a very fine gentleman and always paid his debts. He was also making lots of money, and moved in good society.

It was afterwards learned that the police on the beat got their meals free at this restaurant.

The evidence shows the deep degradation to which the working class is subjected. The man who runs the restaurant does not care there. He knows the place too well. In the goodness of his heart he takes the money received for his villainous food and spends it on races and oil sports.

The matter concerning this beat is not yet finished, and evidence is accumulating every day to show that not only is he a criminal, but that the courts are for the purpose of protecting this kind of criminality.

CHEAP LABOR

To Be Secured by a "Philanthropic" Tramp Law.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 19.—An act "to give employment to the unemployed," now widely known as the "Dague tramp bill," passed both houses of the California legislature in 1897. It was rendered inoperative by reason of the neglect of the governor to append his signature to the same in the time required by the constitution. It will be introduced again at the next session, and probably will become a law, as it receives generally the support of the Republican and Democratic press of the State. It is the intention of the author and others to have the bill introduced into the legislatures of every State in the Union.

The chief provisions of the bill are: Each county shall be divided into road districts, to be identical with supervisory districts, and labor put upon the highways shall be under the control of the supervisors, or commissioners, one of whom may be roadmaster of his district. Any adult person, upon showing to the satisfaction of the roadmaster, or of the board of supervisors, that he is homeless and without means of support and in immediate need of food, clothing and lodging shall be employed by said officers to labor on the public highways, or on the county farm, under the direction of the roadmaster, or superintendent of said farm, for which service he shall be lodged, given "three meals" per day, and receive at the end of each week the sum of not less than thirty cents per day of eight hours' labor for each day's service.

But the Board of supervisors may, at its discretion, provide for a greater wage than thirty cents, if, in its wisdom, justice to said unemployed and to the county justifies such increase. "The said unemployed shall be designated as the 'honorable unemployed,' and they shall be at liberty at any time to terminate said engagement to labor by giving the roadmaster one day's notice of such intention.

If any able-bodied man refuses this offer, and chooses to be a vagrant and is convicted of vagrancy, then the sentence of the court shall be that said vagrant shall labor on the highway or county farm, ninety days, instead of being confined in jail in idling or sent adrift as a "float." At the end of his ninety days' service he shall be paid ten cents per day in cash for each day on which he may have performed labor. He can, however, remove his disgrace and accomplish his discharge by signifying his desire to join the class of the honorable unemployed.

No man, it is hypocritically stated, under the operation of this law, would have any excuse for begging or going unhouseed or hungry, for he would have the legal right to be employed and paid for his labor. Under this law, the state will save large sums of money now paid to justices of the peace and constables as costs. Moreover, our public highways would be improved greatly and men would more than earn their "keeping" by labor on the county farm.

This bill is advocated in some quarters by its schemers as a plan that opens up the way by which the practical ideas of the "socialist" may be put into operation without any sudden shock to our industrial system. Here is section 10 in full:

"Sec. 10. The board of supervisors of each county and city, and city and county may establish and maintain manufacturing and repair shops, dairies, fruit and vegetable canneries and driers, and other industries upon the county farm and county and city farms, and provide employment therein for said honorable unemployed and vagrants under sentence when necessary to properly utilize the labor of such persons."

Under this section, as rapidly as inventions and labor-saving machinery displace workmen, every county can open opportunities for the public employment of the displaced men—"three meals" a day and thirty-five cents, subject to being transferred from place to place, if not sufficient work to be performed on the highways to keep the men busy, they can be transferred to the county farm and vice versa.

When the number of men on the farm is too large for a small farm, the enterprise can be enlarged in size. If found necessary, manufacturing and other industries are to be inaugurated.

It is expected that by this bill not only the "tramp problem" would be solved, but that the State would save annually many thousands of dollars—not taking into account the advantages to the capitalists of having reduced larger and ever larger numbers of the unemployed to the pariah level where their individuality will be crushed, by rendering them homeless, famished, and, above all, vote-less.

No wonder Dem. and Rep. and Pop. all over are wild for the bill.

"DUES HUNGRY."

Pennsylvania Miners Being Operated on.

Gushers Are Sent to the Yough Valley by Rope in the Men Into the Fakirs' Union. So that the Dues May Be Pleaded Enough to Pay Fakirs' Salaries—Challenged to Debate.

BUENA VISTA, Allegheny Co., Pa., Aug. 18.—Last evening a mass meeting of several miners in the Yough Valley was held near this place under the auspices of the U. M. W. organization. The main object of the meeting was more dues for the fakirs to fatten upon whilst the miners get proportionately lean.

It is observed that the daily press have by some means or other obtained information regarding the status of the organization in the Pittsburgh district. It is reported that there are 6,000 in the organization, but there are not 3,000 in good standing, which means that there is only about \$240 per month paid in in per capita, whilst the running expenses of the district per month are between \$450 and \$500, which mostly goes to salaries; hence the fakir crew are becoming "dues hungry" and are favoring us at this time with their august presence and paying so much attention to the organization of their livelihood.

The meeting was a scorching for the fakirs, when taken into consideration the persons who were to address it. There were but eighty-five men in attendance, actual count. T. L. Lewis, national vice-president, and Patrick Delany, district president, were billed as "Gus Gushers." Bolan, the plug ugly, did not attend, but right hand lawyer Buchanan was on hand and opened the meeting with an apology for the slim attendance. Lewis was introduced, and the gusher spoke as follows:

"I have not been sent into the district because I know more about organization than the men you have in this district. They are as well versed as I am on the methods of organization. But, suffice to say, that organization is necessary as a means to better the condition under which we live. Therefore, I appeal to you to belong to the organization of your craft. But mark you, giving your name alone does not mean membership. It is only the first step. To be good union men we must be able to explain why we are organized, and that we must establish unity of purpose. But we don't claim to be able to accomplish what is impossible. We can not pledge that we can put upon our dues wage of a million, but we do demand fair wages and fair conditions, and a big share of the comforts of life."

He never ventured to explain the contradiction of how he or we were going to have a big share of the comforts of life with his "fair wages propolis."

But he continued and said: "When the organization goes down wages go down also." He did not say a word about the officers of the organization advocating and giving away fourteen cents per man in 1896 to enable the operators to realize greater profits. "And when the organization increased in membership wages increased likewise. Whoever received the benefits the organization brought about and he would not contribute thereto was receiving that which he was not entitled to."

Continuing he said: "Questions of importance will come up for adjustment in the near future. The first is the perfecting of an eight-hour workday, through the entire competitive coal fields. That will take up the surplus labor in the land."

At this juncture a miner desired the floor and yelled out that he would never be a United Mine Worker again. "The run-of-mine system must be thoroughly established upon a fair basis, and a machine question remedied," the speaker went on to say. At this time darkness had set in and a thunderstorm broke upon us and thus ended the meeting abruptly.

The writer made an attempt to reply to the

WORLD OF SOCIALISM.

LETTER CARRIERS.

How They Are Misled, Abused, Swindled—History of Attempted Legislation—What Foiled It—Wherein the Men Are Duped—How It Is To Be Avoided.

BY ELLA REEVE COHEN.

The National Association of Letter Carriers will hold its annual meeting at Detroit, Michigan on Labor Day—and it is safe to predict that it will not be a very joyful affair. There will be a big undercurrent of discontent with the management and open complaints against the law-makers, who have again landed them down at Washington.

Nearly 18,000 carriers and substitutes in this country had set their hearts upon the passage of the "Salary Bill," that provided for an increase of salaries and an equalization of pay for all carriers. At present men who carry the mail in towns having under 75,000 population can never receive over \$800 per year, while those in large cities can receive \$1,000 as the maximum salary, after a certain term of service.

It is easily understood that men who work in the smaller towns often have harder conditions than those in the large cities. The Salary Bill provided not only that they should receive equal pay, but the maximum salary was raised to \$1,200 per year, after a service of three years. When the hard conditions are known that must be suffered before one can become a full fledged postal carrier, these demands seem very moderate. A man must pass through a civil service examination to become a substitute carrier. Then he must wait for the sickness, absence, or death of a regular postman. He must buy a uniform, and perhaps only work two or three months out of the year. After this long, weary waiting period, if another regular man happens to die or be discharged, then he can at last become a mail carrier and receive \$800 the first year of service, and \$850 after a longer term.

These carriers are an intelligent body, of men and they know that they are engaged in a work that pays big revenues to the Government.

As far back as the year 1880 the balance on the credit side had reached the sum of \$2,578,979.32, received by the Government. In the past ten years an increase of business has been going on at such a rate that during the last fiscal year the number of pieces of mail handled by carriers was 3,085,805,540, and notwithstanding this remarkable result, complaints of delay or error by the carriers sent to the General Office did not exceed 300.

It will probably enlighten some of the carriers who still have faith in Labor legislation under the present capitalist system, to relate in brief the history of the attempt of the Postal Carriers to secure better conditions through legislation. The President of their association John N. Parsons who was so corrupt as to be ignominiously thrown out of even such a body of fakirs as the Knights of Labor, has been entrusted with this legislation and like hundreds of other false leaders, he made promises, especially when sending for special and immediate assessments of 50 cents each to every postman at various times, assured them that this year, at last, they would succeed and the postman believed the promises sent their money and now send up an exceeding bitter cry because they have not only failed with their "Salary Bill," but they have had their eight hour law taken away from them.

Under the eight hour law men could sometimes get through their work in seven hours and forty minutes per day, and on other days when heavy mail came in they could bring in undelivered letters at the end of the eight hours, and demand extra pay for extra work. The Superintendent of the Free Delivery, Mr. Machen, and some of the postmasters, would much over this, and finally concocted a scheme to twist the law, so that the men would be supposed to work eight hours each week, ten hours on heavy mail days and seven on lighter days. The entire scheme was a bluff to get more work from the carriers without extra pay. The Bill passed in July and already the men have many cases to work sixty hours each week. And who would answer for the carrier's position if one should dare to ask for his rights, forty-eight hours a week. What postman will be willing to make a test case of his own existence for the benefit of his co-workers? And if he should, how impotent the power would be against the force of the capitalist Government, his employer.

It has been commonly believed, that Government employees were treated more fairly than other wage-

slaves, but it was brought out in the history of the "Salary Bill" that orders had been issued from the Post Office Department forbidding any letter-carrier from coming to the House of Representatives and importuning the committee or even the Congressman who represents him, for a hearing upon this or any other question. They are forbidden to make their appearance even when on their leave of absence.

One Congressman, referring to this order of the Department, acknowledged that it was issued in the face of the "Bill of Rights," which gives them the right to petition and remonstrate against the powers that be.

These orders were issued under a Democratic administration and continued under a Republican rule.

Added to this humiliation, they must be discussed in the committee as beggars; while demanding a just salary, by proxies, like Parsons. One Congressman remarked:

"How are they going to be heard except by proxy, and what better proxy could they have than John Parsons?"

He just suited these men who represent the money power that controls the entire government. And these carriers who owe their positions in many cases to some kind of a pull with these politicians must submit to tirades like this when their labor laws are on the tapis. Congressman Lord of California opened the discussion before the committee by saying, "This bill partakes of some of the conditions which are the natural results, growing out of the recent war. Reason flies from out the minds of men and they seem to contemplate that there is no end to the money in the public treasury. I am free to say that I have been impressed some years with this constant and persistent effort on behalf of these postal employees for an increase of salary, and have been willing, and am willing to-day, to bear the odium, if odium there be, in endeavoring to check, in a small degree, this constant demand."

"My opposition to the eternal cry and the demands of our officials that they shall be continually receiving an increase of salary, is based upon a desire to protect the public treasury, for these officials are receiving as much as they did when general wages were higher, and a dollar would not go as far as it does to-day."

Plain as these words are, antagonistic as they are to the entire class of workers, the man who spoke them will still be voted for by these very men he has been fighting, as he says, and will continue fighting in the economic field. When the years of wasted energies spent by the workers in trying to secure labor legislation are thought of, and the repeals of the few laws that have been enacted are considered, and the fact still remains that the victims of this wasted energy and broken laws, continue to believe in and vote to perpetuate the capitalist system, it would seem that the words of Montesquieu, written three hundred years ago, were true to-day: "We must be made beasts to be made wise, and hoodwinked before we are fit to be led."

The hoodwinking process has surely nearly run its course, and the workers must be almost fit to be led into the right path.

Parsons, the champion and proxy of the letter carriers, was present when both of the measures, the "Salary Bill" and the killing of the eight-hour law was discussed before the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads of the House, and his arduous efforts have been much lauded—by himself, in his report, published in the "Postal Record." He tries in every way to make it plain that he has earned his money, but when it is duly considered that Superintendent Machen of the Free Delivery, is a good friend of Parsons, going with him to conventions of the letter carriers in the various States, keeping tabs on the men by his confidential communication with Parsons as to men and methods, it would seem, from such indications, that Parsons does quite a lot of work OUTSIDE of the committee that the carriers would not approve.

Machen said before the committee: "Mr. Parsons is afraid, as he says, of the abuses. I believe he is honest in his opinion. We have talked the matter over, and as I say, I MEET HIM AT CONVENTIONS. He comes to my office quite frequently to discuss this matter." And the carriers well know that nothing goes on in their meetings of any importance that is not carried at once by Parsons to Machen. A word from him to Machen will turn a man down at any time. Parsons sums up his report as to the result of these hearings before the committee as follows:

"The position your committee has taken with reference to this charge of the law has been one which, we trust, will meet with your approval, as we believe every honorable means were ex-

hausted that could have been employed in preventing any change from taking place in the existing law, and their efforts were not relinquished until the burden of proof of the necessity of some change being made in the interest of the public service (as well as in the interest of many of our members, as shown by their requests from different parts of the country that some change would be made) would cause the opposition of your committee to be made ridiculous and tend to place our Association in a very undesirable and selfish light before both the Department and Congress as well as the public."

Can the carriers not read between the lines the great regard Parsons manifests for the Department and for Congress?

About a year ago at the State Convention of the Carriers of New Jersey Parsons spoke of his valiant efforts before these committees of the House. The member of the committee from New Jersey was present and one of the carriers noted that he frowned and shook his head at some of Parsons' statements, at the same time comparing them with the Congressional Record. The carrier learned that the Record contained proof that Parsons was telling the carriers of New Jersey a very different story from the one he had told the committee, so he determined to ask Parsons some questions. Following him from the Hall, he called him and said, "There are a few questions I'd like to ask you."

"O, I haven't a minute to spare. I must catch the next train," Parsons said.

The persistent carrier then said, "I'll take the same train, as I'm done with the Convention," and when he put his pertinent questions as to discrepancies in Parsons' statements, Parsons turned on him and said, "See here, young man, we want harmony in our Association, we don't want any kickers, and if you don't like the way things are managed you can get out."

"Harmony" manufactured by Parsons means silence in the presence of lies, blindness when stealing goes on, and dumbness when compacts are being made with our masters to prolong and degrade our slavery.

There are some nice, kind, sweet letters to the "Postal Record," which, by the way, is controlled by Parsons, upholding his actions in behalf of their lost cause. One man writes in mournful strain: "The June issue of the 'Postal Record' has been received, and the 'History of the Salary Bill' has been read by the faithful. That now historic issue of the 'Record' in which we expected to read the glad tidings, is laid aside by the boys in gray with drooping spirits and sinking hearts, for our fondest hopes have suddenly vanished amidst the gloom of disappointment. The blow is certainly a hard one for us to bear, from the fact that the consensus of opinion among the boys throughout the country was that success is ours. While we made one of the noblest fight ever witnessed in the history of our organization for a cause that even our opponents in the halls of Congress admit was just, certain forces were against us that were insurmountable, and success was not to be ours."

Then after praising Parsons for his part in the lost cause, he proceeds to soften the bitter feelings that might arise in the hearts of the carriers toward Congress.

"If one takes into consideration the fact that this country is on the eve of a great political battle between the two leading parties and that many new issues that will figure conspicuously in the coming campaign, it is not surprising that the doors of Congress were closed against us, and for any one to lay the blame for the failure of this measure upon any officer or member of our Association is most unjustifiable and absurd." The man who wrote these words is no doubt a good friend of Parsons, but is he a friend to his class?

It is not worth while for men like him to continue much longer in their praise of Parsons to the army of letter carriers. Parsons might as well direct his energies in other lines than writing his "Plea for Harmonious Action at Detroit Convention." His doom is sealed. "The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding fine." Parsons is being ground in the mills of discovery. His ambition covered too much ground. He was not satisfied to delude the carriers alone, but he must get his greedy grasp upon the trolley-men of Brooklyn. He must use the crooked and bent machinery of the Knights of Labor for his own dark practices. It is said that there is "honor among thieves," but in this case they did not stand by the arch-thief. He was exposed in all his schemes to defraud labor of its money and its justice. Now that the carriers begin to see through some of his machinations, and it has taken them years to see him as he is, he is posing as a martyr. And he even threatens to resign as their president or, rather, not to stand for re-election at Detroit. And while it would seem to those who fully know the career of John N. Parsons as labor deceiver, that it would be a calamity to have him in the position where he could skin them for another year, it is very like that, if Parsons should step

down and out, another man in the same place, subjected to the same temptations under the pure and simple system of labor organization, where no politics must be tolerated, except as dictated by the bosses to the labor officials, might fall in the same ditch as Parsons. As one postmaster put it to one of the employees, "Talk Democratic and Republican politics to the men; I don't care which, but for God's sake don't talk Socialism."

Yes, there will be a howl against Parsons, against the Government and against Congress at the Detroit convention, and the howlers will come home and howl again for either "McKinley Prosperity" or "Bryan Democracy," and to their voice they will add the vote that will again put the class in power that eternally suppresses their every effort to free themselves from their abject slavery. And whether the vote be for the Republican party or for the Democratic party, the result will be the same.

The Republican party to-day stands for a privileged class, for a class that will never hold together for the good of the whole people, for the commonwealth; a class opposed to all the interests of the workers. No longer does the Republican spirit mean, as James Freeman Clarke once put it, that there is faith in a universal conscience. There is nothing universal, and no conscience but the Republican party. It promotes the money-making schemes of corporations and individuals, and exploits the workers politically and economically.

The Democratic Party to-day pretends to fight for the interests of the working class, but in reality it is manipulated by men who are officers in the huge oil trusts, silver kings, and parasites of the capitalists, men widely holding on to the fragments of their fortunes and remnants of little business ventures that will soon be swallowed up by the huge monopolies.

It would be well for the carriers to remember in this hour of their defeat that the same thing happened to them when the Democrats were in power. During the first year of Cleveland's second administration they made concerted and violent efforts to get their bill before the House and Senate. Eighty-five thousand telegrams from every section of the United States were sent to Speaker Crisp to get him to bring the bill before the House, but the result was only a little harder work for the pages to carry the telegrams off in the waste baskets unopened, and the bill died in the committee as usual.

And men like Parsons, knowing full well the utility of such labor legislation, will still goad their dupes to desperate hopes, to expectations that can never be realized, and they stand before the army of workers, dumb to the real issue. They see the handwriting on the wall, they know their days are numbered, they know the time will come when the spirit of rebellion will break out with a fierceness that cannot be restrained. Instead of educating and preparing the people for a peaceful revolution, they are preparing hotbeds of discontent that will germinate a bitter growth for the future.

To the Letter Carriers of America the Socialist Labor Party bears a message of cheer for the future. It fights the battles of the wage workers on the political as well as the economic field, and its votes are all given to members of the working class. It fights in the open with press and ballot—fights that every man should receive the value of his labor. Needs no mediators and proxies like John Parsons. As each man becomes fully class-conscious he is able to fight his own battles. There is place in its ranks for a man like Parsons, no room for men who will talk all the year against the terrible conditions that surround the workers, and on election day vote for the class that will perpetuate those conditions. The Socialist Labor Party does not seek to patch up the old system that has been created by the capitalists, by trying to secure favors from the legislators hired and protected by the capitalist class, but it will build up an entire new system where no wages will be received, no salary bills needed, where men will work but a few hours each day, and receive infinitely more than charity—the justice of the full value of their labor. There will be a true commonwealth only when the land and the machinery, the means of production and transportation, are owned and controlled by the whole people. Then the workers will come into their rights and the world will see a true Republic—the Socialist Republic, where there will be a "universal conscience" and a spirit of true freedom and progress.

War Literature.

There is likely to be a greater flood of literature concerning the war in South Africa than was brought forth by the Spanish-American conflict. It is said that more than half the British war correspondents went to the front with a contract for a book in their pocket. There is one feature of war literature which is quite likely to be developed in England which was scarcely noticeable here. This is the private letters describing battles, which occupy much space in the London papers. Many of these letters are written with peculiar force and reveal a keen sense of observation, as well as considerable literary ability on the part of the writers.

KENTUCKY'S WORDS

To the Working Class.

The Socialist Labor Party of Kentucky, in this, its first national campaign, unqualifiedly endorses the platform, principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party of America, as adopted at the national convention of that party, at New York City, June 2 to 9, 1900.

With that thoroughly class-conscious gathering of militant socialists we hold, that next to organized capitalism, so-called "organized labor pure and simple" is one of the greatest obstacles to the final emancipation of the working-class from wage-slavery.

Time and again the socialists have sounded the cry of warning against the ignorant or corrupt leaders of such organizations only to see the rank and file of the workers regularly sacrificed on the altars of capitalism, as at Hazelton, Homestead, Chicago, Virden, Ill., in the Idaho Bull Pen, and quite recently in the St. Louis street car strike.

Yet, within earshot of the murdered victims of their own rascality, have these misleaders of labor continually echoed their idiotic cry of "no politics in trade unions" and at the same time regularly extolled the virtues of capitalist candidates and platforms, thereby again betraying their deluded followers into hands of the enemy, the capitalist class.

Recognizing this deplorable state of affairs, known of only in the English and American labor movements, the Socialists of America have organized a new trade unionist movement, known as Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, for the purpose of organizing the wage workers of our nation into a compact class-conscious organization, both economically and politically as they are organized on the European continent.

The members of such organizations will strike intelligently at the ballot box, as our brothers in Germany, France, Austria, Belgium and recently Italy have done, thereby attacking the capitalist class where they are in a hopeless minority, and the workers in overwhelming majority.

Our impotent pure and simple unions do just the reverse, they attack the capitalist on the economic field where he is powerful, and then show their wisdom (?) by voting for him at election time, thereby providing with the very weapon which regularly smashes them.

Thus the workers themselves vote to perpetuate the system of capitalist production and wage slavery and are thereby indirectly responsible for the murder of the true heroes of their own class, such as Mike Divine in a filthy Bull Pen.

Therefore, workers of Kentucky, be not deceived by the so-called new issues, which the capitalist parties regularly bring forth to delude and divide you, for just as the socialist truly predicted of such issues as protection or free trade, sound money or free silver, trust or anti-trust so we now predict of the new issues of expansion or anti-expansion.

You will discover in the future, as you have in the past that the Capitalist Class only will continue to expand enormously, while the middle class will be more and more wiped out, and the working class will look in vain for the "expansion" of their share of the nations product, which the capitalist class now allows them in the shape of wages.

Therefore workers, again ignore all such capitalist issues, and learn that there is only one issue of any importance to you, the collective ownership of all means of production and exchange, and that there is only one party whose mission it is to attain this result, the Socialist Labor Party.

Down with capitalist system of production and wage slavery, workers of all countries unite, you have nothing to lose but your chains, and a world to gain.

The following are the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party:

KENTUCKY STATE TICKET.

For Governor, James Doyle, of Louisville.

For Congress, First District, P. C. Ford, Paducah.

For Congress, Fifth District, R. P. Caldwell, Louisville.

For Congress, Sixth Congress, Wm. Palmer, Newport.

Presidential Electors at large, Thomas Sweeney and Richard Duckwall, Louisville; first and second Districts, Chas. Kalor and E. G. Clark, Paducah; third and fourth District, C. M. Young and W. N. Adams, Fulton; fifth and sixth District, James O'Hearn and Chris Landolt, Louisville; seventh and eighth District, James O'Hearn and Jno. Piekelman, Newport; ninth and tenth District, Frank Abner and Henry Schorham, Newport; eleventh District, Louis Fleischer, Louisville.

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in Convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American Republic we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, further-

more, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises, and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated, that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming when, in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crisis on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production to be people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

Education Under Capitalism.

At present education is the privilege of a few, and for this few it is not a training for humanity but a preparation to exercise class rule. The great majority of the population receive only a shamefully perverted and insufficient education and are systematically hindered in the development of their talents, since an educated people, a truly well-bred, cultured people, would not bear patiently the present tyrannous political and social condition. For education, true education—not the systematic perversion and dogmatic breaking-in that to-day is pleased to boast the name of education—is the mother of freedom, justice and equality, and therefore not consistent with the existence of the present class State. Socialism would provide the highest possible education for each and all, free instruction in the best possible common and high schools (polytechnical, professional and grammar schools, academies and universities). It proceeds from the position that it is the end of the State to care for the physical and spiritual welfare of its members. The Socialist State is therefore, in its foundation a great universal educational institution.

Capitalist "Justice" versus Socialist Justice.

In the present class State justice is a mockery of the name. Justice means literally, *rightness*. But how can there be talk of justice in the midst of conditions which in whole and in part, in their nature and in their appearance, strike the smallest demand of justice in the face? Only hypocrisy or thoughtless inconsistency can find that punishable in an individual which either is a recognized practice and moral in the State and society, or is the necessary result of the neglect of duty by the State (defective education) and the wrong social organization (poverty). The present fundamental injustice of the State and society at once stamp what is called justice as injustice. Is this right? Socialism insists that justice shall become rightness; and it creates the essential preliminary condition for this in the free democratic State for which it strives.

HOW BISMARCK

Tried To Scuttle Socialism in Germany.

As Prince Bismarck, in the '80s, wanted to move the "Acheron" of Socialism, and through the intervention of Bismarck offered to me the editorship of the "North German Gazette," and then later through Bucher offered to Marx even the editorship of the "Staats Anzeiger,"

in both cases with full freedom to advocate Socialism unreservedly, clear down to its ultimate consequences, it was, of course, not love for Socialism or knowledge of Socialism that led Prince Bismarck to do this. He understood nothing about Socialism at that time, and never did understand anything about it down to his death; in fact, he never had any conception of the moving forces of political and social life. There probably never lived at any time in any country a "statesman" who was less scientific, who had less knowledge, and who relied so purely on experience and a sort of half-gambler, half-peddler cunning, as Bismarck. Those offers to Socialists place in the clearest light the untruthfulness of Prince Bismarck's claim that he always regarded the Social Democracy as incompatible with the existence of the State. Bismarck wanted to use Socialism for the purpose of breaking up and dissolving the bourgeois liberal opposition, especially the Progressive party. This, in itself, is the most conclusive proof that he had no conception of Socialism. Of course the fate of the boy magician was repeated. The elemental force which was conjured up grew over the head of the dabbler, and he did not get the best of Socialism; Socialism got the best of him.

The question of tactics came up then in our party for the first time. Should we, in consideration of certain concessions to the laborers, aid Bismarck against the Progressive and other opponents of his policy in the expectation of being then after that strong enough for a successful struggle against him and against the landlord, police and military State embodied in his person? Or did prudence and party interest demand that we, taking advantage of Bismarck's quarrel with the Progressive bourgeoisie and the other opponents of his policy, contest the Bismarckian policy and organize the proletariat into an independent political party for the purpose of preparing it for the conquest of political power?

For a while the proletariat wavered, but after a few years the tactics of drawing closer to the Bismarckian policy were given up and the tactics were every where accepted which have ever since been in force for the party down to the present day. These tactics consist in keeping clear the class character of the Socialist party as a proletarian party; to train it by agitation, education and organization for the victorious completion of the emancipation struggle; to wage a systematic war against the class State, in whose hands the political and economic power of capitalism is concentrated, and in this war to draw advantages as far as possible out of the quarrels and conflicts of the different political parties with each other.

Everything that Demo-Repism touches it pollutes—glory among others—with its dollar and cents standard. The uniform of the Rough Riders is now in court as a merchantable article. Colonel Edward C. Young brings an action in the Chicago Courts asking a money indemnity from a certain organization for using an exact copy of his cavalry uniform.

Whatever intelligent people thought of the Rough Riders uniform and the gentry inside of that uniform, these gentry claimed they were the ne plus ultra of patriotic abnegation. What the patriotism and the abnegation really is may now be read in the complaint of Colonel Edward C. Young.

If these people were but honest, one would not find any fault with them. On the contrary, like measles and New England rum, they would have their place in scheme of Nature. But they go about swaggering with their "patriotism" sufficient to cause the unbalanced to lose their center of gravity. Fortunately, however, these swaggers carry their own poison within them. A lie cannot successfully be maintained; not for a length of time. So now the truth comes out, and enlightens the credulous.

Whatever a Demo-Rep may seem to enthuse over, the thing he really is after is the coppers.

The gentleman who enjoys the title of "Royal Bootjack" to the Sovereign in Scotland, and who has the right to pull off the king's boots, is about to visit America. It appears that he is not practising his inherited calling and there are quite a number of leaders of society here who are willing to pay enormous sums for the privilege owned by this dunkey. The Van Alens, Astors, Hearsts, et al., are all agog over this chance to go up higher in funkyness. It is expected that the bidding will be very high.

The property reports continue to pour in. What can all this music mean? Have the Republicans dropped all of carrying the Presidency? Or are so bent just now upon furnishing material that will enlist, abandoning wife and child to go "plant civilization" in China?

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In 1894..... 33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)..... 36,564
In 1898..... 82,204
In 1899..... 85,231



SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY EMBLEM.



For President,
JOSEPH FRANCIS MALLONEY,
of Massachusetts.

For Vice-President,
VALENTINE REMMEL,
of Pennsylvania.

Due to the increased size of the Weekly People, we can no longer accept trial subscriptions hereafter, and including this issue the rate for all three months' subscriptions is 15 cents.

Men whose boast it is that ye
Come of fathers brave and free,
If there breathe on earth a slave—
Are ye truly free and brave?
If ye do not feel the chain,
When it works another's pain,
Are ye not base slaves, indeed—
Slaves unworthy to be freed?
—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

ABANDONED WIVES—CAPITALISM DESTROYS THE FAMILY.

Among other war news, reports of increased enlistments in the army, etc., comes the story of wives looking for lost husbands in the recruiting offices.

These incidents are distinctly typical of fully-developed capitalism. Generations ago, at an earlier stage of capitalist development, the press-gang was an institution which wives and sweethearts dreaded. It broke up families by pressing the young husbands into the army. Physically and brutally it kidnapped and slaughtered him.

The capitalist system still uses the press-gang to break up the families. But it has discarded the old form and methods. No longer does it send out a gang of ruffians to force the husbands into service in the army. It makes him break up his own family. Instead of the prick of the bayonet, it is the prick of hunger which urges him to abandon wife and children and enter the army, where food is assured him. The place of the old-time shanghaing ruffians is now taken by the labor-skinning Republican and Democratic gentry.

Heart-sore and weary from that most exhausting of all toil: the vain tramping up and down in search of work; tortured by the look of hopeless hunger in the eyes of the loved ones when he returns empty-handed; despairing at last of finding help for them, the husband, who would under right conditions be the family's protector, enlists and abandons his family. It is for the sparrow-brained trifle with words to pass judgment on him and decide as to the criminality or otherwise of this act.

The clear-brained lover of humanity, the logical battler for better things, will trace this destruction of the family to its source, and, having seen that poverty, fostered and bred by the capitalist class owning the means of production, is the cause of this criminal break-up of the home, he will then join that organization which is working day and night to smash the capitalist class and system. He will enroll his name in that fighting Socialist Labor Party whose triumph will forever put an end to the destruction of the family.

The capitalist class destroys the family

of the workingman: The Republican and Democratic parties are owned and controlled by that class: A vote for Malloney and Remmel is a vote to stave in the heads of the Rep-Dem party and save the family.

MISSIONARIES AS BALES OF MERCHANDISE.

Under the above title, THE PEOPLE of December 10, 1897, commented upon the doings of Germany in China at that time, and what it all meant. A German missionary or two had been killed, whereupon Germany appropriated Chinese territory, expropriated "indemnity" in tael, and secured, last but not least, railroad concessions. Since then the Boxer uprising took place, and from the mouth of Dr. Smith, located at Foo Chow, the world has learned how this outbreak is the direct sequel of the conduct of Germany on that occasion.

In view of the sequel of the sequel which is now about to be enacted, the article—"Missionaries As Bales of Merchandise"—published two years and a half ago is pertinent.

Here it is:

No doubt that the German raid upon China in "vindication of Chinese outrages upon German missionaries" is intended to furnish material upon which to base capitalist elections for the Reichstag. We shall hear much about "patriotism," religion, and the like; and who knows but that outside of Germany similar arguments will be made on the same subject, and with the same end in view. These speeches may edify those who find it profitable to be edified thereby; to the increasing number of clear-headed people, the circumstance serves to throw light upon the development of capitalist political methods.

At one time the bale of merchandise was the pretext for "patriotic" outbursts. Our own continent, especially below the Rio Grande, was the theatre of such "patriotic" displays. An English, a French, a German or a Spanish adventurer would suddenly turn up and open a shop in some town of Latin America. His appearance was usually connected with some scheme concocted in the Foreign Office of his own country. Sooner or later a revolution would break out in the town he settled in. Thereupon, whosever's shop remained intact, his own was always consumed by fire. Like the bankrupt bourgeois who in the days of the downfall of the Commune in Paris, poured petroleum over their places, burned them down, and then laid the blame upon the Communists and got their insurance moneys, these traders always destroyed their own property, and forthwith demanded indemnity from the country of their "adoption." These indemnities were not small. Bales of cheap merchandise, not worth \$10, are known to have become the basis for claims running up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars; and for armed interventions that subjected the American State, picked out for the purpose, to the pillage of the soldiery of the European nation whose "citizen" had been "put-raged." To a not inconsiderable extent, the history of many a Latin American State is the history of these "patriotic" efforts of the capitalists of some European nation, at the time running its government, to "maintain the dignity of their country." The Maximilian Empire in Mexico, backed by French arms, was the most notable instance of these European capitalist conspiracies.

Of late the pretexts of these raids by European States have undergone a change; it must be admitted, an improvement—from their standpoint. Missionaries are now substituted for bales of merchandise. The bale of merchandise cannot be claimed to have a religion; "sacred" though property may be to the capitalists, he can exploit "religion" twice as well. Moreover, as human life is becoming such a drug on the market through the development of privately-owned machinery, the missionary can beat cheaply: his whole outfit—stovepipe hat, white cravat, umbrella and smirk—need not cost half as much as the average bale of "cheap and bad" merchandise. Thus it happens that with increased and increasing frequency we now find "patriotism" to bubble, and rage, and find expression in the clatter of arms, not over bales of merchandise, as used to be the case in days of less developed capitalism, but over the carcass of a missionary, whose life, useless, superfluous, and a drug at home, blossoms abroad into an odorous martyr, the source of "religious" and "patriotic" indignation that serves as an infinitely better wedge to open new markets with, and replenish the coffers of the Gentile, Jewish and Atheist labor-beaters at home. So now with the German episode in China.

This development in its outward manifestation is instructive. How will it work at home. We shall soon be able to tell.

Under the cloak of religion, the labor-skinning ruling class does business. Missionaries bring on "outrages"; these outrages bring on rapine, and the reprisals serve to goad on fresh "outrages" that serve as a pretext for renewed rapine, i. e., extensions of markets.

It is fortunate for the working class, that, all the capitalist claims to the con-

trary notwithstanding, these blood-clotted expansions do not accrue to the benefit of the wage-earning class. When in the ripeness of time the buccaner class will be overthrown, the hands of the class whose mission it is to do the deed will not be stained with the gore that Capitalism is to-day shedding.

"MAKE THEM WORK, BY GOD!"

The above is the order that the captain of the steamship La Bretagne gave when the steerage passengers refused to work as stokers in place of the strikers who had left the ship at Havre. And he did make them work.

Ralph Waldo Emerson said that "an ocean steamship is the microcosm of the civilization of its time. It reproduces aloft in compressed form the genius of the age in the arts, technical progress and even government. If Ralph Waldo Emerson lived to-day, with the La Bretagne experience before him, he would have found material to amplify his brilliant surmise.

On the ocean liner of to-day, with its steerage and its miseries: the second class "with its shoddy pretences: the first class, with its idle luxury, and the inhumanly overworked stokers, with the brutal slave drivers, known as officers, one sees a facsimile of the social and industrial life ashore, with this difference, however, that on the ocean there is no lying pretence of equality, no cant indulged in as to there being "no classes."

When this brute-lackey of the capitalist class said: "Make them work, by God!" and then forced the proletarians in the steerage to labor in the awful heat of the ship's furnaces, he only did that openly which on shore is done sneakily. The wage slave must be forced to do the work of the world with the whip of hunger usually, but if that fails, then the Democratic-Republican bourgeois throws off the mask of "Freedom of Contract" and resorts to brute force.

What a commentary on the social system of to-day lies in that expression: "Make them work, by God!" What a scorchingly bright light it throws on the flimsy pretences and veils behind which the slave-catcher seeks to hide! What a lesson it teaches the working class here and everywhere! How it should clear the heads and nerve the hearts of the proletarians the world over to smash toinders that system and that class under whose rule this dictum of the slave driver is the rule of life.

Let this inhuman snarl of the capitalist ring in the ears of the working class until they march to the ballot box and smash the Rep-Dem. capitalist party with the Socialist Labor Party ballot; then, under a social system fit for humans, let them answer the whine of the dehorned parasite with the stern command: "Make them work, by God!"

"SOCIALISM IS THE GOSPEL OF FAILURE."

This is the conclusion with which the "New York Press" winds up its laudations of the arch-buccaner, C. P. Huntington. And this conclusion is not only a logical one from the premises laid down by that paper, but the inevitable one from the standpoint of the class for which the "Press" is a mouthpiece.

What is this Socialism which this capitalist editor has in mind? Unlike the freaks who set up a man of straw to knock down, this editor has the correct idea of what Socialism means to his class; that clean-cut conception which is forcing its way more and more each day into the heads of the workingmen, and driving out the misty notions once held on the subject, and that is, the political triumph of the working class and the downfall of the capitalist class, together with its system of private ownership of capital.

This "spells" revolution, and in every historical epoch the advocates of revolution have been told by the tyrants, rotten-ripe for destruction, whose thrones they were shaking, that they were preaching the "Gospel of Failure." And the revolutionist listened gravely to the logic of the enthroned oppressor, then kicked over the throne, and, over the body of the logician, the revolutionary class marched on to accomplish "the patently impossible and vain."

The gentlemen and the gentleman's gentleman who so kindly inform us that we teach "the gospel of failure" are in good company historically. Charles I. of England had wise and learned courtiers who assured the Commons that the rebellious spirits were advocating the "gospel of failure;" the revolutionary bourgeoisie in France heard the same sort of talk from the feudal lords and clergy. The Tories hinted it at the patriots in 1776, in America and the slaveholders sneered it at the Abolitionists.

The path of progress of the race is strewn with the chopped-off heads of "Greatest Exponents" of things and systems that have outlived their day; and the great landmarks of Progress are the "Gospels of Failures" that from their triumphant perch along the path of history look down upon the wreckage of one-time "Greatest Exponents." His-

tory has a commendable habit of repeating itself. The working class is increasingly lining up under the banner of Socialism. The gang of buccaners for whom the "Press" speaks will soon be seen taking an historical excursion to join the ruins of those who got in the way of previous Revolutions.

If the sapient gentlemen who are so free with their conclusions and prophecies, to-day, do not soon bite themselves to death with chagrin, they will be alive to witness the working of "Socialism, the gospel of failure."

PROLETARIAN JANISSARIES.

The followers of Mahomet took the Christian children, whose parents they had killed, and raised them as renegades to the faith of their parents and trained killers of Christians. They called these renegades janissaries and formed them into companies to police and protect the palaces. Fierce and brutal, the excesses of this body were forgiven as long as the men were loyal to their masters. And this is how the capitalist class regards the police force to-day. Indeed, "janissaries" is the conception that the Republican and Democratic press has of the police.

All the Democratic and Republican papers editorialized yesterday on the riots on the West Side and mouthed the ordinary ignorance of their kind, but through it all, the conception of a policeman as a janissary was plainly voiced and the police were told, sometimes in as many words, that as long as they were faithful to their masters and traitors to the working class, from which they have been perverted, much will be overlooked. Here are specimen gems:

"He might be a ruffian himself. He was sure to be a protector of vice and crime." This editor is speaking of the New York policeman. "From the street car strikes of last year the Tammany Cop," with his whirling night stick, stands out in splendid contrast," etc. "They were janissaries to be sure," literally says this editor.

As the Mohammedans perverted the children of the Christians whom they slaughtered, into murderers of Christians, so the capitalist class takes the children of the working class and makes janissaries of them. The policemen are warned that any leniency toward that working class will be met with swift punishment. Loyalty to that capitalist class which has reduced the policeman's parents to the condition of wage slaves, is the one thing demanded. As long as the "cop whisks his night stick" on the heads of strikers, he will be forgiven if he falls short in other directions.

Perhaps the Rep-Dem papers and their labor-fleeing owners may awake some morning to find that their janissaries have had their eyes opened to the light of the true faith, have dropped the role of janissaries and assumed the role of citizen long enough to vote for the triumph of the working class and enforce its mandates. Policemen there are who have been known to think, and these present janissaries of capitalism have one thing their ancient prototypes did not have: a Socialist Labor Party to teach them their power and their duty to their class.

The editor quoted above is himself a janissary of the pen and so is well fitted to write about the janissary of the club.

NEOLITHIC REASONING.

Says the New York "Sun" at the close of an editorial praising the late Collis P. Huntington to the skies:

"It remains for each, by darting forward like a greyhound at the slightest glimpse of honorable opportunity, by redeeming time, defying temptation and scorning sensual pleasure to make himself honored and happy. Old-fashioned obvious, obtrusive moral advice, it may be said. There are thousands of Bryanites kicking their heels at station platforms or rural groceries or groggeries and expectorating discontent. There is no chance for a young man, they say. The Trusts and the corporations spoil all. The rich are getting richer and the poor poorer. If Huntington had had this spirit or want of spirit, he might have died on the town farm in his native village."

Which is like saying:

"Polar bears and the furred elephant once roamed the fields now occupied by the State of New York. Why should they not now? Did anybody say those were the days of a glacial period, when ice rose up above the crests of the Mamaronck hills, and the top of Mount Washington just peeped out above a block of ice that extended from Canada to the Long Island Sound? Absurd! The chance to be the polar bear and the furred elephant then is open now. It remains for every animal, from purring puss to the growling mastiff, by darting forward like a greyhound at the slightest glimpse of opportunity, by redeeming time, defying temptation and scorning sensual pleasure, to make himself a huge polar bear or still huger mastodon."

But this bit of nonsense is not, as it looks, directed toward the equally nonsensical Bryanite. It is not upon that crew that the "Sun" spends its efforts in squeezing such neolithic reasoning out of its frightened brain. The Bryanite calamity howler is himself stuck fast in the glacial blocks of the past. He knows no present, and the future is a closed book to him. The "Sun's" neolith-

icism is intended to befog the real foe—the Socialist.

Socialism has made the point clear that competition is possible, and chances are possible, only when the tool of production is so small that its acquisition is easy. Socialism has made the point clear that, when the tool of production has reached the Trust stage competition ends; the small man goes by the board; and, if he was unable to compete successfully, then the workingman, wholly deprived of all property, sinks to the level of a wage slave, skinned of the lion's share of his product, unable to raise himself except by dint of his ballot, through the conquest of the public powers. Socialism has made the point clear that these are not the days of old; and it has made that point so clear that it has so completely cornered the beneficiaries of the present system as to force them to expropriate neolithic chunks of "reasoning" as their only "argument."

Mr. Thomas Lawson, who rose from the proud position of office boy to the degraded position of millionaire, has entered politics under the wing, the whip, the foot, or some other part of the anatomy of Mr. William Whitney. While they are seeming enemies, they are really parts of one force. They fought out a great gas fight in the Massachusetts Great and General Court, and the legislators waxed rich from it. There was apparently considerable irritation between the two, but that was only for the sake of the little stockholders who must be frozen out. Just now the fight is very bitter, but in every case it is, for the possession of a district which could in any way offer obstacles to either of these two schemers. When the war is over, and the treaty is drawn up, it will be found that Whitney and Lawson were together in reality, if not in appearance. It will also be found that they were together enough in reality to control the Great and General Court without a single possibility of a hitch.

Poor James K. Maguire, the "brilliant" Mayor of Syracuse! After successfully exercising his brilliancy in queering a division of the workmen of Syracuse by giving jobs to Fakir Lynch, he next tried his brilliancy on another division of the Syracuse workmen—the Socialist Labor Party, and got badly left. His bribery of Pellenz with a job turned into a robust slap on both of his cheeks, stingingly administered by the Syracuse Socialists. Who promptly applied their square toes to the wretch Pellenz and landed him on the outside. And now, with the last pipe to the gubernatorial chair broken, he is sat upon at Saratoga by the Democratic State Committee, who effectively squelch his gubernatorial schemes.

The politician who imagines he can hang the scalp of the Socialist Labor Party on his belt, and by the strength of it sail into power, will find out every time that he has "caught a Tartar."

It is evident that the thinking portion of Cuba is on to "Law and Order," as understood and administered by our carpet-baggers. Their mass meeting at the Tacon Theatre last Thursday points quite clearly that way. With the stench of Neely in their nostrils, and the sight of the cormorants from our large cities, who have swooped down upon them, in their sight, they have come to the very sensible conclusion that they do not want their relations with the United States to be made a provision in the organic law of the island.

On the other hand, besides being evident, it is natural to see our representatives of "Law and Order" in Cuba indignantly at the "ingratitude of these people." Indeed these Cubans are ungrateful. Can there be greater ingratitude than to fail to appreciate all the beauties of Neelyism?

The saloon keepers of Guttenberg, N. J., are up in arms against the weather. It is so hot that the outings are more numerous than usually, and thereby the pennies that used to fall their way are being turned into different currents. These saloon keepers should remember that they stand upon a principle a cardinal motto of which is: "One man's loss is another man's chance." Standing upon that principle themselves, and having profited by it by gobbling up the pennies which the workmen invest in adulterated, cheap liquor to drown their sorrows in, these Guttenbergers cut a rather inconsistent, not to say enjoyably funny, figure when they get boomeranged by their own social wisdom.

A certain meeting was held up the state last Thursday to determine upon certain things. The following gentlemen were there: Perry Belmont, railroad syndicate man. John McCarty, Sugar Trust man. P. H. McCarren, Sugar Trust man. William A. Doyle, Traction Trust man. Edward Murphy, Troy Collar and Cuff Trust man.

Richard Oroker, Ice Trust man. What was this meeting for or about? To scheme additional schemes to strengthen the arm of the Trust? No, and yet again, No! It was a meeting—hold your sides of the New York "Trust-Smashing" Democratic State Committee!

So the envoys are "rescued," and it turns out they never were in any danger; never were hung up by the heels and quartered; and all the despatches of grave danger unless immediate help comes turn out to have been mere forgeries to give a color to armed intervention so that the international capitalist class may gorge itself with some more railroads!



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

UNCLE SAM—I saw you reading the Socialist Labor Party's platform. I'm glad of it. Are you going to join?

BROTHER JONATHAN—I don't yet know. There are a number of things I don't yet understand.

U. S.—Which one, for instance?

B. J.—How they're going to do it. For instance: Here are the Vanderbilts and others owning the railroads; there are the Goulds owning the telegraphs, and so forth. I understand that Socialists want all these things including the mines, the factories—

U. S.—The whole machinery of production, transportation and distribution.

B. J.—Yes, they want to nationalize all these things.

U. S.—Correct.

B. J.—But all these things are now owned by private individuals. How are these to be taken from them? Are these people going to be bought off? If so, where are you going to get the money from? Or—

U. S.—Bought off! Was King George "bought off"? Did the Colonists raise money to pay him? My recollection of the transaction is, and mightily proud of it are our so-called "Sons" and so-called "Daughters of the Revolution" (most of whom now own these railroads, mines, factories, etc.) that when "monkeys were raised," they were raised to knock down King George, not "to buy him off," he never having shared the views of the Revolutionary Fathers that "these Colonies are and of a right ought to be free."

B. J.—Why, then, Socialists mean to confiscate all these things?!

U. S.—Did the Revolutionary Fathers "confiscate" these Colonies?

B. J.—Puckers up his lips.

U. S.—They belonged to King George.

B. J.—They did.

U. S.—If the simple fact of taking away a thing from one who "owns" it is "confiscation," then surely these Colonies were "confiscated" away from King George.

B. J.—I don't like that word "confiscation."

U. S.—But wasn't it confiscation all the same?

B. J.—Makes a wry face.

U. S.—Let me come to your aid. It wasn't confiscation.

B. J.—I'm glad you say so.

U. S.—You evidently feel that the taking away of the Colonies from King George has all the outward marks of confiscation, and yet you tell you have a strong aversion to giving that name to the action of our Revolutionary Fathers. There is a conflict in your mind. The reason is that you are not clear upon an important legal, historical, and sociologic fact.

B. J.—Which?

U. S.—The term "confiscation" implies the recognition of some law. If the property taken is owned by a law that is recognized, then the act is confiscation; if the law on which the ownership is based is denied, then there is no confiscation. Now, then, under no sun that ever shone, in no climate, and at no time have peoples ever folded their arms and died by law. Just as soon as a people realize, are conscious of the fact, that a certain law, or system of laws, stands between them and their lives, that law has gone must and does go. Catch on?

B. J.—I do.

U. S.—Now, then, the propertyship of these Colonies in King George was grounded on certain laws; our Revolutionary Fathers long felt the shoe pinching; their lives becoming more and more precarious; they did not know where the fault lay, and groped about, bowing to that law. Finally the truth dawned upon them. They became conscious of the fact that the trouble lay in the social system, that is, the system of laws under which they were going down. Just as soon as they saw that, they kicked the law overboard—

B. J.—Bully for them!

U. S.—And took possession of the country. Their depriving King George of what he had was not "confiscation," because the Revolution overthrew the law on which his "property rights" rested, and established another system of laws that vested the property in them—

B. J.—And high time it was, too!

U. S.—Revolutions bring along with them their own laws. By the laws of our first Revolution this territory was ours, and, accordingly, we simply took possession of our own. That surely was not confiscation.

B. J.—That's all right.

U. S.—So with regard to the ownership of these mines, railroads, factories, in short, of the nation's machinery of production. The proprietary rights of the present owners, the capitalist class, are grounded on a certain system of laws. So long as people bow to them they will consider the taking of that property to be confiscation. But our people feel pinched and are going down. As our Revolutionary Fathers did years ago for quite a while, so do our people now grope about bowing to those laws. But they will pretty soon discover that these laws stand between themselves and their lives. Soon as they make that discovery, the law will be overthrown, and with that, the proprietary rights of the capitalist class. Our second Revolution, now at hand, will bring its own laws along with it. By those laws the ownership of the nation's machinery of production

will rest in our people je intly, and when they take possession of it will be simply taking their own. So long as you grope about "buying off" or are preoccupied about "confiscating" the nation's machinery of production, you simply betray the fact that you have not yet found out that the present social system, system of laws, decrees your death. When you shall have found out that you will talk differently. See? (And U. S. chuckles B. J. under the chin.)

How to Succeed.

By E. T. C.

I am not a workingman. I write that on top with large letters, for I am an advertising business man, and wish to catch your eye, and doubt not, if I put down that I am a workingman, you would sooner not bother and skip that.

I am a successful business man of twenty-eight years.

Young, it is not, to be successful, starting penniless only seven years ago? Do you wish to know how to be successful?

Not a few capitalists, or would-be capitalists wrote books on "Why I Succeeded," or "How to Succeed," and so on. They are all lies written for effect.

Now listen,—and to use a sporting phrase,—I let you in on the good thing.

1.—Get men to work for you for nothing or next to nothing. Now, you must be careful in your choice; avoid single men or loafers; get good, steady, sober married men. They'll work like hell from seven a. m. till eight p. m., and you can knock off half an hour for dinner. Average wage: \$5 per week. If any of them is dissatisfied, kick him out; it is a good policy to change browbeaten the new ones sweep clean.

2.—If it is a little hard with you in the beginning, don't give it up. Don't pay your debts. If there is a judgment out against you and the deputy sheriff comes with it, call him in the office and give him \$5.

Now, don't let him bulldoze you; and don't give up more than \$5. He will try to: more and take what he can get.

I have been there.

Or there is still another way of getting out of trouble, cheaper yet.

Join whatever political party is on top in your district, give a job once in a while to a girl or young man recommended by your assembly man or alderman (same wages as before) and you need fear no trouble.

3.—Adulterate your goods.

No matter how much they are adulterated so that you can do better and undersell.

A word to the wise is sufficient.

Now, my friends, outside of business letters I have never written anything else in my life. If I could talk to you I would make a better job of it. If I would be single I would fight them all, and if I would have to suffer somewhat for the cause, why I would be only a poor pioneer if I grumbled. But I have a wife and children and I dare not speak my mind in this "free country."

Still I would like to share my thoughts with you, and if the editor of the DAILY PEOPLE will think them worth printing I will be proud to give you a short campaign talk for every week.

Workingmen, I am a Socialist because I have a conscience.

Daily I witness that class struggle, on one sided, so "peaceful through your apathy and thoughtlessness."

What is your life?

The wealth you produce is for the idle few; the pittance returned to you as wages buys bread made of flour mixed with ashes; rents rooms out of which your wife can never dispossess the rats, mice and cockroaches; buys beer made of chemicals instead of hops. If you go on an excursion on Sunday you come home with diarrhea, brought on by a sandwich or a chemically preserved horse-meat sausage, and try to cure it with adulterated castor oil or calomel.

If you could set your mind working for a short time, you would see what bitterness there is in the life of a Socialist; to spend a life in the task of trying to talk sense into you; to make you see the hellish, miserable life you lead; the tribulation awaiting your daughters, their minds benumbed with darkness and body overworked and overwrought.

Why do you fear us?

Are you afraid you will not be able to earn that \$1 if you vote for us?

We have no leaders we wish to put in office.

The other day the French Ministry, weak and tottering, thought of getting the Socialistic solid back to lean on and appointed a Socialist, Millerand, Minister of Commerce. Millerand accepted and was kicked out as a traitor from the Party.

Just think of the Democratic party kicking out of its ranks a Democrat if he accepted the portfolio of Postmaster-General with power and will to divide offices between Democrats.

MILL MEN'S FIGHT.

The Cage of Battle Thrown
By Planning Mill Owners.

They Suddenly Feel a Lively Interest in the Wives and Families of Their Employees—They Take the Labor Fakirs at Their Word and Maintain They Have the Right to Fleece Their Workmen.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—In all the planing mills of San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley, Hayward, San Jose and Santa Clara there was posted early this month a notice by forty-seven planing mill owners to the effect that the demand of mill hands for a labor day of eight hours will be denied.

The notice is literally as follows:

"Notice is hereby given that, at a general conference of the mill owners and manufacturers of woodwork, etc., at the San Francisco Bay counties of California, held in San Francisco, Saturday, July 21, 1900, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That on and after the 13th day of August, 1900, and until further notice, the undersigned, we and each of us, will continue to run our establishments on the same time as at present or heretofore."

"San Francisco—Wm. Crocker, Commercial Planing Mill Co., Andrew Willie, California Mill, M. Hansen & Co., Bolander, Perkins & Co., E. J. Haassfurther, Robert P. Dewey, Union Lumber Co., Central Lumber Co., E. C. Pitcher, Albert Hansen, James Young, F. H. Gier, R. Herring, L. E. Emanuel, Fulda Bros., Twiney Bros., L. H. Birch, Davis & Laughland, C. Reinhold, Frank Huber, W. J. Little & Co., C. W. Burgess, W. J. Ross.

"Oakland—Excelsior, Redwood, Kendall & Co., Taylor & Broadwell, Ingler & Atkinson Mill Co., Barnham-Stanford Co., Washington Street Planing Mill, Chas. Jenkins, Zenith Mill, Bay City Mills, McColl & Bridgman, Standard Mill, Humboldt Lumber Co., California Lumber Co., Cavan & Day, G. C. Pape.

"Hayward—Hayward's Planing Mill, San Jose—Santa Clara V. M. L. Co., Glenwood Lumber Co., Hubbard & Carmichael Bros., S. H. Chase Lumber Co., Santa Clara—Pacific Manufacturing Co."

This is the first official notice published by the determination of the mill owners not to concede an eight-hour day to their employees. The resolution of the mill hands to work only eight hours a day went into effect on August 13th.

Woodworkers are now putting in, in many of the mills, nine hours a day and in others ten hours a day.

"The purpose of this notification," said C. L. Ingler, of Ingler & Atkinson, yesterday, "is to give the men a chance to think on more than one side of the subject."

"Many of them have been driven into the Millmen's Union. Some of them we know are not in earnest. We learn from them what is going on among them. When they learn what we are going to do, they may think of their wives and families and some of them may drop out. Perhaps many of them may do so."

"We do not deny them the right to take the stand they have taken. We also have rights, and that is why we then will have to stand it. There is so much irregularity in the mill business that it is impossible to put it on the basis the men want. We are subject to competition from outside and from big mills so that we could not do otherwise than we have done."

"If the men fail to concede from their stand it will not only affect them, but all the building trades."

"The Millmen's Union, as I understand it, is not yet a member of the Building Trades Council. It must win this strike before it will be admitted to the Council."

Mill owners in Alameda county say that the only men in their business who are not represented in the signatures to the notification are McManus and Gartner of Oakland and Frank Johnson of Berkeley. They also state that 1,000 hands in Alameda county will be affected if a building trades strike goes into effect, to say nothing of the other trades.

A leading member of the Building Trades Council, when seen regarding the notice issued by the boss millmen made light of it.

"The notice," he said, "that these firms intend to post to-day will not have any effect on the question. It is merely an attempt to influence the men to withdraw their demands, but it will not succeed. There can be no general strike, as we have assurances that certain mills will grant the demand for the shorter day. The employers were notified six months ago by the Building Trades Council that the men in the mills would, after August 13, work but eight hours a day and would expect the same pay as they are receiving for nine hours' work. The bosses had ample time to arrange for the new schedule. We feel satisfied that the demand will be conceded. The mills must keep their contracts with the builders, and there is no likelihood of their closing down. There are about three hundred men employed in the forty mills in this city. They receive \$3 a day. The Millmen's Union is affiliated with the Building Trades Council. We do not anticipate any trouble, and there is not the slightest likelihood that there will be a general strike of the building trades. A general strike of the building trades would affect 5,000 men."

SUICIDAL UNIONISM.

The International Typographical Union
Changes Its Tactics for Sake of Dues.

In Dayton, Ohio, there was recently formed a union of the boarding-house keepers. The man who boards is indicative of several things. First, he either does not marry, and therefore can have but a temporary home. Secondly, he does marry, and his wife must also work, so both of them board. For this reason every industrial city and town must have boarding houses. The existence of these places, which are not inns, hotels, or road houses, proves that the country has undergone a deep and far-reaching change.

The pure and simple unions, instead of inquiring into the cause, see only that the boarding-house keepers are numerous. As they are numerous, and the working class is larger than the capitalist class, they must be workers. Because they are workers, they should be organized. If they are organized they must pay dues. The matter of protection in this case can have but one aspect. Those who board must be looked upon in the same light that a trades union is supposed to look upon an employer. In other words, the working class organizes one section of the business world in order to protect that section from the action of the working class.

The other side of the question comes out in a resolution passed by the Dayton Central Labor Union at about the same time. It was there declared that any member who did not pay his board bill should have his union card withdrawn, and he should be declared a scab. This act exports the whole scheme of the labor leaders. They must offer sufficient inducements to the boarding-house keepers in order to induce them to join the union. They must also offer sufficient inducements to the men to persuade them to join the union of their craft. In both cases they cannot give any portion of what is offered to both. Board-keeping occurs on account of the man small pay received by the men. The unions cannot make good to the men because the wages system will not allow it.

If they cannot fulfill promises, and still persist in making them, the only conclusion one can reach is that promises are made for revenue only. The union is supposed to be of the working class, and for the working class. When those who are not wage-workers are organized into a union supposed to consist of wage-workers, the reason must be that those at the head of the union have been blind, or else have deliberately conspired at their entrance. When, furthermore, the entry of these outsiders must be at the expense, or because of the weakness of the working class, then the corruption, and the disorganizing attitude of the leaders has reached a point where the union is nothing more than a trick by which they make their living.

A Challenge.

meeting of Section Wilkinsburg, Pa. Socialist Labor Party, held Aug. 3, 1900, the following preamble and resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, The past history of both Republican and Democratic parties, when in possession of the political power of the United States Government, has been a history of political power used to rob the working class of all the wealth of the country, which they alone produce, and place it in possession of the capitalist class, who produce no wealth whatever, and make the condition of the working class worse than the chattel slave prior to the rebellion; therefore be it

"RESOLVED, That Section Wilkinsburg of the Socialist Labor Party brand both Republican and Democratic parties as enemies of the working class and call upon all workmen and all other honest people of the Borough of Wilkinsburg to cast their ballots next November for the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party, from President of the United States down to the candidates for the county offices, and by so doing vote for the only political party which aims at the abolition of the capitalist class and the capitalist system of production, and inaugurate the Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth, where production shall be for use and not for profit and the working class shall be the ruling class."

"Section Wilkinsburg challenges any Republican or Democratic organization in the borough to a public debate on the above preamble and resolution, and will meet any representative of either party, or both, at their next meeting, Friday, August 17, at 8:30 p. m., in the Penn Avenue Hotel, 715 Penn avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pa., and arrange a place and time for a public meeting."

Having had previous experience with the Wilkinsburg "Call," the official organ of the Republican party in the borough, we knew in advance that it was too cowardly to publish our challenge, so we submitted it to the Saturday "Journal," which claims to be independent. Our communication was sent back indorsed with: "We do not publish lies."

This statement, coming from such a shining intellectual light, forces us to one of two conclusions:

Either the editor's knowledge of political economy would disgrace an inmate in the confines of any institution for the care of the feeble minded;

Or, instead of being independent, he is a moral coward, afraid to champion the interest and cause of the working class, and his paper a servile, sycophantic sheet published in the interest of the capitalist class, who produce nothing, but who live on wealth stolen from the working class, who produce all wealth.

Quite a number of men in Wilkinsburg endorse the statements made in our challenge, and maintain that every one of them is true, and if the editor of the "Journal," or any other apologist of the present anarchic condition of society, wishes to prove our assertions lies, and stop the growth of Socialism in the borough, they had better get a move on before election next fall.

Section Wilkinsburg will furnish a speaker to hold up the Socialist Labor Party end in any debate where the other end is supported by a lackey of the capitalist class, be he politician, reformer, preacher, or what not.

By order of Section Wilkinsburg Socialist Labor Party.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. Non-otherwise will be recognized.]

The Scranton Cigar-maker Runs Up Against It.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—I am up against something I can't understand. Last night my union held a meeting and I introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, that we consider the retention of the present high tariff necessary to the welfare of the cigar industry, and we recommend that political party that stands for high tariff to the good will of all cigar-makers in the United States."

As soon as it was read, Jim Jones, our secretary, seconded the motion for its adoption. Mike Casey got the floor on the question and, say, he didn't do a thing to me. Says he:

"Mr. President, the man that introduced that resolution is a fakir of the worst type. He is a betrayer of the working class and a capitalist stooge. (Say, what does he mean by calling me a fakir? I have been working in his interest and that is how he thanks me by calling me a fakir and a stooge.) When a man tries to use this union to aid in the election of a thorough-going representative of the capitalist class an honest man can no longer be silent. I have seen the workings of this organization for the past twenty years and I must say that every year has convinced me more and more of the utter worthlessness of this Cigar-makers' International Union. Any man who is not an idiot knows that we cigar makers have enjoyed the highest tariff that has been placed on any commodity coming from a foreign country. And despite that fact our earnings have grown at the same ratio as our wages—constantly smaller. And here comes a man, whom we have been supporting from our meagre earnings so that he could protect our interest, with a resolution which is intended to be used in the interests of a party that has shot down the workingmen all over the country and beat them into submission in the interest of the capitalist class. Of all the enemies of the working class the fakir is the worst. The capitalist we all know. And any of us who have kept posted on labor matters know that the welfare of the capitalist is not the welfare of the working class; that the capitalist lives on the backs of the workers. But we all do not know that when we hit the capitalist class we hit a labor fakir. But I will tell you now that when you hit a labor fakir you also hit the capitalist class, every time. And this man, John Green, is in the pay of the capitalist class, to lead the unthinking cigar makers into the shambles of the capitalist class, to be down again as we have been in the past. But I am no longer to be led. I have had enough. For twenty years I have been a member of your union; for twenty years I have followed the lead of just such rascals as this man; and what have they done for me? Are the jobs any better to-day than they were then? Are prices any better? Do jobs last any longer? Is work any steadier? Is my condition any easier? And now with my hair growing gray, and my prospects any brighter? And for that I have been paying dues, dues, dues, assessment, after assessment. I have shouted blue label until I got blue in the face. I yelled 'boycott,' 'boycott' along with the rest of the dupes; and now you ask me again to shout tariff so that you can line your pockets at my expense. No, Mr. President, those days are gone. I am a dupe no longer. Your tariff will avail you to-day no more than it has in the past, and the man who proposes such a remedy is a fool or a knave. In this case the man is a knave and a labor fakir. A worse enemy to the working class than the capitalist. And I consider it my duty to smash the head of a fakir every time I see one as I have done to-night."

What do you think of that for a calling down. I never done that fellow any harm, and he has no right to get at me that way, but I am not through with him yet. Wait until the next meeting.

JOHN GREEN.

Scranton, Pa., Aug. 16.

How a Sporty Crowd Was Turned into an S. L. P. Audience.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—An interesting open-air meeting was held in Denver last Friday night. Comrade Bauer, one of the sledge hammer wielders of Section Denver, held a crowd of several hundred people attentive for almost two hours. They seemed to drink in his words with an avidity equalled only by the thirst of an oasis-reaching caravan in the burning wilds of the Sahara desert. The solid blues which he continually dealt to the labor-faking element were listened to with an attention and a silence broken only now and then by repeated applause from the appreciative audience. Time and again the names of McKinley and Bryan were received with derision.

About a block away from the meeting a crowd of American Boxers were watching the returns of a prize fight that were being exhibited in front of a daily's office. The repeated echoes of that particular crowd, which faintly reached the corner where the Socialist Labor Party was holding its meeting, showed that either Fitz or Rubin had felled his opponent. Presently a yell went up from that direction which would have put to shame the departed spirits of the gone-for-ever tribe of Arapahoe Indians, who only sixty years ago, chased the buffalo that roamed wildly and unconcerned at that very spot. That yell told the tale. The fight was over.

The Socialist Labor Party speaker who had until then spoken of McKinley and Bryan, seeing the sporty lot disperse, switched his subject with lightning velocity and with a few well directed phrases in which the words, "Chinese Boxers" were dominant he succeeded in attracting the attention of almost two hundred who came his way.

The speaker continued in this switched off style until the noise and excitement had subsided and then with renewed vigor he resumed his sledge hammer blows. They fell thick and fast for an hour afterward. After the speaking was

over questions were asked and answered to the seeming satisfaction of all present.

This continued until nearly 12 o'clock. Many a worker who had come to learn the result of the prizefight went home that night with the firm conviction that the fight that had brought him there was insignificant compared with the one he would have to fight forever afterward until victory crowned his efforts.

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Denver, Colo., August 13.

A. R.

Workmen Boomed.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The strike at Berg's commenced about last November. Its object was to unionize the factory, which at that time was an open shop; that is, union and non-union men worked side by side. When the strike was ordered the union men, and some of the non-union men, quit work. President Moffitt boasted that the firm would be beaten inside of four weeks. But by that time many of the old hands union as well as non-union went back to work and, with hungry wretches obtained in other cities, the factory was soon running as usual. Berg & Co. then increased the prices so that the old hands could earn about fifty cents a week more.

When the "victory" was won both Mr. Berg and Mr. Moffitt refused to make known the conditions of settlement.

In an interview with some of Berg's men I learned the following:

1. Most all of the scabs retain their jobs, a clear card being given to them; but the boss pays for them as nothing has been said to the men about doing so.

2. That Berg paid the national officers \$1,500 to unionize his shop and get the label.

3. Yesterday a new bill of prices was posted which REDUCE the wages about \$2 a week each man—250 men, \$500 a week. Three weeks refunds Berg's outlay.

4. This reduction gives the men \$1.50 a week less than before the strike.

5. When one of the scabs kicked about this reduction he was told to be quiet, as the national union would supply all the men wanted and at the reduced prices.

6. Moffitt could never earn more than \$12 or \$13 a week at the trade. He gets \$5 a day and expenses now.

Newark, N. J., Aug. 15.

HARRY CARLESS.

A Letter Carrier's Warning to Letter Carriers.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—As you seem to give the only reliable labor news I would like to make use of the DAILY PEOPLE column to correct a misleading statement that appeared in the New York Evening "Sun" of Thursday, August 16, headed "Parsons may not be the letter carrier."

The paragraph states that Parsons is General Master-Workman of the Knights of Labor, and as he wants to devote all of his time to that body he will give up his position this year as President of the "National Association of Letter Carriers."

The article also states that the organization of Letter Carriers is likely to vote for affiliation with the American Federation of Labor at its Convention in Detroit on Labor Day—as Gompers has made them a proposal to that effect.

Parsons must be working one of his "dodges" on the letter carriers, as he has been expelled from the Knights of Labor. The July number of "The Journal of the Knights of Labor" contains a full history of the case against Parsons, the trial, indictment and final sentence, and from its strong language the time of John Parsons will never again be occupied with the affairs of the Knights of Labor.

The indictment finds that "John N. Parsons has knowingly and wilfully conspired to disrupt the order."

"In that he has used his official position in open defiance of the Constitution, the laws and usages of the Order, in a seemingly traitorous attempt to assist its enemies and rival organizations to the injury of the Order, and against the provisions of the Constitution."

And so on, a long list of grievances ending in the finding him guilty of conspiracy and the sentence:

"Your committee recommend that said John N. Parsons be AND HE IS HEREBY EXPELLED from the Order of the Knights of Labor."

In another part of the Journal there is an article relating to Parsons' connection with the Letter Carriers, advising them to find out if they can where Parsons got the money to engage his able lawyers to continue the expensive litigation he has had with the Knights of Labor since May 16, intimating very strongly that the funds which the carriers yielded up very liberally to "promote" legislation increasing their salaries, may have helped him in "promoting" his own crooked schemes against the Knights of Labor—and the letter carriers are still awaiting their raise in salaries.

The article closes with these words: "Should Mr. Parsons find himself in an awkward predicament when he faces his fellow craftsmen, some of whom may be possessed of an inquisitive turn of mind, he will have only himself to blame. He tried to cover too much ground and fell down."

From the article in the "Sun" and various other bluffs now being worked by Parsons, it would seem that he is to make one grand final attempt to get on his feet again, by making some kind of a deal with Gompers by turning over the Letter Carriers' Association to the American Federation of Labor. I would advise the letter carriers to keep their eyes wide open, and their hands on their pockets for the next few weeks in their dealings with their President.

VICTOR LEVINS.

East Orange, N. J., Aug. 16.

Tammany Hall Restaurant Keepers.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—In an issue of your paper a few days back I read a very interesting article upon the manner in which food is prepared in some of the restaurants in this city. The wage-slaves who patronize those restaurants are by no means the only people exploited by these little cock-roach business men. Those that are employed by them are in a number of cages cheated out of the small wages they're entitled to, unfortunately, I am myself one of those

who have suffered at their hands. There is one restaurant in particular, situated on Eighth avenue, whose owner has a record for cheating his employees out of their wages that would even make some of his fellow business men grovel with envy. I have been employed by this man, working fourteen hours a day. Upon my leaving he refused to pay me the miserable pittance that I was entitled to for slaving to put money in his pockets. The worst of it is that I find it impossible to obtain satisfaction. Upon stating my case to Magistrate Meyer, he informed me that there are at present several cases pending against this very same man.

Under the present system of society it is impossible for a wage-slave to obtain justice. I write this to the DAILY PEOPLE knowing that it is the only paper in the United States that champions the cause of the working class. This scoundrel restaurant keeper is a prominent member of Tammany Hall, the organization that claims to be the friend of the working class, while every individual connected with it is a professional skinner of labor.

Let the Hammer fall, and when it does, it will crush not only the larger sharks but the smaller ones of the "Beefsteak John" type also. Forward! to the days of the Socialist Republic when the food of the workers will not be adulterated by the little business man in the restaurant line. Speed the day.

HAMBURGER STEAK.

New York, Aug. 14.

The Scranton Cigar-maker is on to Soft Things.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Say, I did not get that appointment from Perkins that I expected, so I am holding out on the \$150 we raised to boom the label. The strike is over. We gained 50 cents, but we have to pay for our smokers now; before we go to work for nothing, and our fillers get weighed now. So, you see, while we gained an increase of fifty cents a thousand, we are making less money now than we made before, but that's all right, we won a victory, and that is all that we tell the boys.

About that appointment. You see, Perkins won't make appointments until he knows what is going to happen at the convention of the American Federation of Labor. You see, Perkins likes his job, and he prefers to keep it; instead of making cigars for \$8 a week. Now, if Sam Gompers is defeated for president of the American Federation of Labor, as he is likely to be, he will run for president of the Cigar-makers' International Union, and out Perkins; so Perkins will try to have him re-elected president of the American Federation of Labor. Now I have got a tip to go to the Central Labor Union and see that the man elected to the American Federation of Labor convention will vote for Sam, and then I am to help organize a few federal labor unions which will also send delegates favorable to Sam; and, if he gets elected, then I am going to get my appointment as label agitator. You see, we have no politics in our union.

Oh, say! I am on to the softest thing you ever struck. You see, I went into the Central Labor Union, and I got on the General Labor Committee. We are going to form a committee of all unions having a label. They are all going to contribute, and I am going to help them. I have run up against. There is Layman and Plumb, of the Bricklayers' Union; there is Hammer and Nahlit, of the Framers; Hammerit and Hahlit, of the Plasterers; Moses Schneider, of the Tailors; Soup and Katzenjammer, of the Brewers' and Yard and Junpion, of the Clerks' Union. What a gang that is! Say, the last meeting was a circus. You see, the Tailors held a picnic in Schmidt's Park, and Schmidt, not being slow, turned off the water, so it was drink beer or go thirsty. So at the last meeting Moses Schneider gets the floor and says: "Mr. President, I make a motion that we boycott Schmidt's Park that they turn the water off. Labor has been insulted."

"I lay that motion on the table," yells Katzenjammer, of the Brewers. "Labor has been insulted! How we vages get if you drink water?"

"I second the motion for a boycott," Schmidt had his dance hall built by scab labor," said Plumb, of the Bricklayers.

"I am opposed to the boycott," said Jones, of the Waiters' Union; "he employs union waiters."

So a vote was taken, and sixteen voted for a boycott and sixteen against, and it was decided that those who wanted to boycott Schmidt's could do so, and those who did not wish to need not.

JOHN GREEN.

Scranton, Pa., August 14.

Greetings From French Socialists.

SECTION PARIS, FRANCE.

PARTI OUVRIER FRANCAIS.

PARIS, August 8, 1900.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary, Socialist Labor Party, New York.

DEAR CITIZEN.—We have received in due time your charming letter of June 21, together with the picture of the national convention of the Socialist Labor Party, the emblem and the issues of THE PEOPLE that accompanied it.

Section Paris of the French Labor Party has been greatly touched by your delicate attention, and it instructs me to warmly thank you, and to assure you anew of its sincere sympathy with the valiant champions of the proletariat beyond the sea, as also of the active Parti Ouvrier Francais to the Socialist Labor Party—a solidarity that will be indelible, seeing that the two parties, in America as in France are organized upon the identical ground—the ground of the class struggle.

The workmen of Paris send their Revolutionary greetings to their brothers of New York and of all America, and pledge themselves to them never to abandon the field of the class struggle, to the end of the steering clear of the compromises and the swervings from the direct route from which the whole proletariat of France has suffered.

Long live the Socialist Labor Party! Long live the Parti Ouvrier Francais! Long live International Socialism! PIERRE NORANGE.

Sec'y of the Paris Section, P. O. F.

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OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 26 New Reade street, New York.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS. Thomas Curran, Secretary, Room 13, 557 West-minster street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA. F. J. Davis, Secretary, 119 Dun-das street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY. 26 New Reade street. (The Party's liter-ary agency.)

NOTICE. For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The regular meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party was held at the Daily People Building on Monday evening, August 20. Wherry in the chair.

Receipts for the week \$36.90; expenses \$24.10.

The sub-committee to which a communication from the Socialist Propaganda Society of San Francisco had been previously referred made its report. The report was adopted and a copy of the same ordered sent to the Socialist Propaganda Society.

A communication was received from the National Secretary of the Parti Ouvrier Francais, acknowledging the receipt of the picture of the Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, which picture was offered sent to the Parti Ouvrier by the National Convention. Motion was made and carried to have the communication published in the People.

Charters were granted to new Sections at Warren, Pa., and Bell Vernon, Pa. A new charter was also granted to Section Allegheny County, Pa. All other charters held in Allegheny County are hereby cancelled.

National Secretary announced that Joseph F. Malloney, the candidate of the Socialist Labor Party for President of the United States, had reached New York preparatory to starting on his campaign tour.

Sections are urged to send in promptly the vote on the new constitution of the Party. The vote closes on September 8.

JULIAN PIERCE,
Recording Secretary.

CALIFORNIA

CALL FOR CONVENTIONS.

The primaries of the Socialist Labor Party in California will be held on August 15, as per instructions sent to Sections, and the State convention will convene on August 24, beginning at 10 a. m., at Forrester's Hall, 123 1/2 North First street, Los Angeles. A full set of candidates will be nominated: Presidential electors, Congressmen, State Senators and Assemblymen.

The convention will also name a state committee and elect a set of executive committee and act upon such business as may come before it.

A. KRUSE,
Sec. of State Com.

Aug. 12, 1900.
At last meeting of State Committee E. T. Kingsley was elected State Organizer, vice George Holmes resigned. From reports of all meetings being held and especially street meetings, the committee is encouraged to vigorous campaign.

A. KRUSE, Secretary.

COLORADO.

CONGRESSIONAL AND COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

DENVER. On August 5 the County Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Arapahoe county, Colo., nominated the following ticket:

Philip Vest of Louisville, as Representative from the First Congressional District.

For State Senators: Caspar Bauer, El. Wernet, Charles Mullen, Wm. Fowler.

Representatives: Clayton Tammany, Carl Starkenberg, Virginia Oris, Ernest Romery, Albert Guntz, Abraham Julevitz, Albert Masker, John Johnahh, Conrad Hurie, Anna Hohner, John H. Martinson, Jerry Nagle.

District Judges: Nathan L. Griest, District Judges: John Tyron, Henry Warnecke, Wm. Reuterbach, Charles Ivist.

A committee to conduct the campaign in the county, with power to fill vacancies, was also elected.

A. H. LAMPE, Secretary.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW LONDON SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CAUCUS.

The following candidates were nominated at the caucus held on August 15 at 5 Washington street: Chairman, Timothy N. Lynch; secretary, Adam Marx; Senator, Herbert N. Beebe; Judge of Probate, James Elliott, Jr.; Representative, John Lynch; City, Town and Ward Committees were elected. First Ward, James Williams; Second Ward, James Elliott, Jr.; Third Ward, Adam Marx; Fourth Ward, Joseph Pickford; Fifth Ward, Walter S. Camp.

A motion was made to put a city and town ticket in the field, town committee to call on said caucus to nominate candidates for the same. The meeting also endorsed the platform of the Socialist Labor Party as a whole, and the candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, Joseph Francis Malloney and Valentine Rummel; also endorsed the State ticket of Connecticut.

ADAM MARX,
Secretary.

NEW LONDON. At a meeting of Section New London, held on August 16, the following comrades were elected for the ensuing term of six months: Organizer, Adam Marx; Recording Secretary, Samuel Rosenthal; Financial Secretary, Adam Marx; Treasurer, James Williams; Auditing Committee, James Elliott, August Carlson, Harry Silverstone; Literary Agent, James Williams; Authorized agent for THE PEOPLE, Adam Marx.

Regular meetings to be held first Thursday in each month. Every Sunday from 3 until 6 o'clock the S. L. P.

Room, No. 5 Washington street, to be open to all visitors.

ADAM MARX, Organizer, S. L. P.

MARYLAND.

At the State Convention held in Baltimore, August 13, that city was chosen as the seat of the State Committee.

R. W. Stevens and Frank Hartman were nominated for the position of Financial Secretary of the State Committee. The one receiving the highest number of votes to be declared elected. The convention nominated fifteen members of Section Baltimore as candidates for the State Committee. The seven candidates receiving the highest number of votes to constitute the committee.

NEW JERSEY.

CONVENTION OF CAMDEN COUNTY.

On Thursday evening, August 16, Section Camden County S. L. P. held its County Convention at 837 Pine street, Camden. The convention was called to order by the organizer, L. F. Weidenbeck, and Comrade Jones chairman, and Comrade Keller, secretary.

The nominations are as follows:

FOR CONGRESS

Louis L. Weidenbeck.

FOR ASSEMBLY

George M. Keller.

FOR COUNTY CLERK

Charles Piper.

FOR REGISTER OF DEEDS

John Schmitt.

The following resolutions were passed: Whereas, The Socialist Labor Party in the last year has carried on such a vigorous campaign against all traitors to the working class, such as the Kangaroo and fakirs of all kinds and brought out triumphant over their heads the DAILY PEOPLE, the death knell of all fakirism. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention affirms its allegiance to the Socialist Labor Party and endorses Malloney and Rummel, as the Party's Presidential candidates, and also endorses the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE as the Party's official organs. And be it further

Resolved, That we will work incessantly and with undying effort to build up the Socialist Labor Party, and to push the sale of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE to that extent whereby the S. L. P. will command the respect of the whole working class in America and the fear of international capitalism.

LOUIS L. WEIDENBECK,
Organizer of Section Camden County, S. L. P.

PENNSYLVANIA.

GROVE CITY, Pa., August 17.—The following comrades have been elected officers of Section Grove City for the ensuing term:

Organizer—Wm. C. McKay.
Secretary—Robert Johnson.
Treasurer—Clem Wall.
Literary Agent—William Loeb.
Comrade Long is agent for the Daily People and the Weekly People.

WM. C. MCKAY,
Organizer.

WISCONSIN.

At the last meeting of Section Milwaukee Comrade John Vierthaler was elected State Secretary in place of Richard Koepel resigned and Sections in the State are requested to send in communications to him. His address is 310 Fifth street, Milwaukee, Wis. Section Milwaukee has made arrangements for an entertainment and ball to be held Sunday, September 30th at the Bohemian Turn Hall, corner of 12th and Wine streets.

This entertainment is for the purpose of raising funds for the campaign and the comrades should try and sell all the tickets they can.

Yours fraternally,
FRANK R. WILKE, Organizer.

MASSACHUSETTS S. T. & L. A.

Important Notice.

Delegates elected from the various local Alliances of Massachusetts for the purpose of a District Alliance of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, are requested to meet at the Socialist Labor Party Headquarters, 45 Elliot street, Boston, Sunday, August 26, at 2 p. m., sharp.

MICHAEL T. BERRY,

NOTICE.

Important for Buffalo.

The attention of all comrades and friends in Buffalo is called to the picnic to be held for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE under the auspices of our women comrades—Progressive Women's club—Sunday, September 2, at Bellevue Park. See ad.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE.

August 20, 1900.

A regular meeting of the Daily People Conference, held at 26 New Reade street, T. Walsh in the chair. Minutes read and adopted. Report of the committee to visit the districts accepted, report being to the effect that the districts were not making half the efforts that they were capable of, and were depending upon the other fellow to do the work. The districts should stir their members, for we need the assistance of every one as well as the other fellow. Side, finding it impossible to serve, resigned, and T. Walsh was elected in his place. Attention was called to the picnic to be held at Sulzer's Westchester Park this Saturday, August 25. Sell tickets now. The following districts responded to the roll-call: Manhattan, 6th and 10th, 12th, 15th and 17th, 16th, 19th and 21st, 23rd, 26th, 30th, 32nd and 33rd, 34th and 35th Assembly Districts, and Excelsior Literary Society, Brook-

lyn—7th and 10th, 13th and 14th Assembly District, and the Daily People Club of that district.

At the request of the board of trustees the district were instructed to use the lists in connection with the house-to-house canvass, obtain names of those who promised to read the DAILY PEOPLE and turn them in every week to the Conference. Districts were also requested to send in reports of special interest to the workers of their neighborhood.

Financial Report, July 30, 1900.

MANHATTAN.

Twelfth \$2.50
Fourth, Gollersteper50
Sixteenth 3.65
Twentieth 1.00
Thirty-second and Thirty-third 5.00

BROOKLYN.

Tenth 1.00
Sixteenth and Seventeenth 2.00
Section Hudson County 1.00

AUGUST 6.

MANHATTAN.

Twelfth50
Sixteenth 6.50
Twenty-sixth 1.35

BROOKLYN.

Twelfth 10.00
Twenty-first, Branch 2, D. P. Club 2.00

MANHATTAN.

Sixteenth 2.00
Eighteenth 1.00
Thirty-second and Thirty-third 5.00
Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth 2.50

BROOKLYN.

Twenty-first, Branch 2, D. P. Club 1.00
Section Hudson County 1.00
J. C. AFKINS, Secretary.

DAILY PEOPLE GENERAL FUND.

Previously acknowledged, \$13,963.71
Received from Daily People Conference, per E. Siff; Financial Secretary 25.00
Received for Minor Fund from: J. C. Schablik, Ranning, Pa., 80c; John Lidberg, St. Paul, Minn., 82c; collected at general meeting Section New York, Aug. 18, 888c; C. Luedbeck, Rochester, N. Y., \$3 14.45
Total \$14,009.36

HENRY KUHN.

Financial Secretary-Treasurer.

DONATIONS TO THE DAILY PEOPLE.

(Week ending August 18.)

Previously acknowledged, \$701.60
Providence, R. I., Branch 2: J. P. Reid, \$1; M. Cabbay, \$1; H. B. Slade, \$1; J. Gannon, \$1 4.00
Jacksonville, Ill.: G. Renner, \$1; V. Martin, \$1; L. P. Hoffman, \$1; Section Jacksonville, Ill. 4.00
Collinsville, Ill.: F. Gayer, \$6; F. Acordi, \$6; J. Roth, \$1 13.00
Milwaukee, Wis.: collected from members, 2 weeks 4.00
Albany, N. Y.: H. G. Coon, 25c; G. DuBoise, 50c; J. Waldbillig, 50c; G. Elze, 75c; M. Hirschfeld, 25c; F. Lachner, 50c; F. Kochendorfer, 75c 3.50
Lawrence, Mass.: J. J. Duffy, 50c; N. C. Tate, 50c 1.00
Philadelphia, Pa.: C. Hall, 50c; E. Seidel, 75c; B. Haug, \$2; L. Katz, \$1; M. S. 50c 4.75
Chicago, Ill.: 5th Ward: P. Damm, \$1; C. A. Okerlund, 50c; J. Hellgren, 50c; C. E. Anderson, 50c; J. Anderson, 50c; M. Hiltner, 50c 3.50
New Haven, Conn.: J. Mack, 50c; C. Sobey, 50c; Dr. J. W. Mayer, 50c; I. Areta, 50c; T. Sullivan, 50c; L. Kienzy and M. Feldman, 50c; T. Maher, 50c; F. S. Werle, 50c; M. Stadel, 25c; C. Pfirman, 50c 4.75
St. Louis, Mo.: Edw. Heitzig, \$5; San Antonio, Tex.: A. Bower, 25c; G. Federolf, 25c; C. J. Pollard, 50c; P. Leitner, 50c 1.50
Cleveland, Ohio: W. Kuhnert, \$1; J. Draser, 25c; W. Zillmer, \$1; J. Biplas, 25c; P. Erben, 50c; P. C. Christiansen, 50c; Dr. J. J. Keller, 50c; E. Keim, 25c; W. Keim, \$1; H. Alkhu, 50c; J. Heidenreich, 50c; J. Reiman, 30c; J. Gable, 50c; F. Brown, 50c; J. D. Goerke, 50c; W. J. Howell, 50c; R. Koepel, 50c; W. Kruse, 25c 9.30
Schenectady, N. Y.: E. F. Lake, 50c; E. L. Lake, 50c; I. S. Wernberger, 50c; Prince, 20c; Nussle, 20c; Zipser, 10c; Eisenach, 25c; Gehmer, 15c; Dedrick, 10c; Hoen, Walter, Stein, Jensen, and Heider, 10c each 2.50
Burmeister and Michels, 50c 1.50
Troy, N. Y.: Patrick E. DeLee 1.50
Winona, Minn.: per M. A. Goltz 12.50
Baltimore, Md.: R. W. Stevens, 50c; H. Simon, 25c; F. Hartmann, 25c 1.00
Hudson County, N. J.: Seventh Ward, J. A. Morhart, 25c; C. Schraft, 25c; H. Schraft, 10c; N. Goedert, 10c; W. Dooling, 10c; L. Hafner, 10c; J. Muth, 10c; F. Fortman, 10c; E. Morhart, 10c; O. Frater, 10c; H. E. S. Chayes, 25c; E. F. Wegner, 50c 2.15
Hudson County, N. J.: Branch Union Hill: A. Gollersteper, 50c; H. A. Schups, 10c; A. L. Fricke, 10c; W. Thummesch, 10c; C. Lindvall, 25c; J. E. Dietrich, 50c; O. Becker, 10c; A. Blome, 25c; G. Betsch, Jr., 10c; Essex County, N. J.: F. Bolander, \$1; H. Carless, 50c; M. Hoffmann, 50c; A. P. Wittel, 50c; L. Metz, 50c; H. G. Owen, 50c; P. L. Goetz, 25c; D. J. Dugan, 25c; F. W. Wilson, 25c; H. Smith, 25c; H. Hartung, 25c; W. Waltz, 25c; S. A. Vogel, 25c 5.25
Yonkers, N. Y.: O. Carragher, 50c; M. Kowarsky, 50c; Rutstein & Ackerman, 75c; Fishman & Kollino, 50c 2.25
South Norwalk, Conn.: P. Nygaard,

50c; L. Hain, 50c; A. Kling, 50c; A. Danke, 50c; C. Christensen, 50c; R. Stagg, 25c 2.75
Buffalo, N. Y.: Kangaroo, 50c; J. Myer, \$1; H. Cobado, 25c; Mrs. R. Davidson, 25c; S. Farber, 50c; L. M. Weiland, 50c; A. Reinstein, 50c; B. Reinstein, 50c; K. Starzky, 25c 4.25
New York Prog. Litho. Alliance No. 170 8.50

New York Excelsior Literary Society: L. Brilliant, 25c; S. Baral, 25c; L. Pomerance, 25c; H. Kessler, 30c; H. Prosal, 15c; S. Baral, 15c; S. Talmud, 50c; H. Newman, 50c; A. Johnson, 50c; H. B. Hoffman, 50c; J. Kessler, 15c; A. Levin, 25c; Rabinowitz, 50c; M. Rand, 25c
New York, Second A. D.—T. Zipfel, 50 c.; F. Machauer, 50 c.

New York, Sixth and Tenth A. D. L. Cohen, 25 c.; Scheurer, 50 c.; H. Sauthoff, 25 c.; J. Hurwitz, 50 c.

New York, Twelfth A. D. Hammer, \$1; Director, 50 c.; Solomon, 50 c.; Weinstein, 50 c.

New York, Fourteenth A. D. A. Steinlert, 50 c.; E. Vogt, 50 c.; J. Seidel, 50 c.

New York, Sixteenth A. D. M. Kleinberger, 50 c.; M. Frey, 25 c.; A. Weiss, 25 c.; Ehrenpreis, 25 c.; P. Schwartz, 25 c.; L. Wolf, 25 c.; I. Wold, 25 c.; M. Lederman, 50 c.; S. Zimmerman, 25 c.; a friend, 25 c.

New York, Eighteenth A. D. per Owen Diamond 5.75

New York, Fifteenth and Seventeenth A. D. B. O'Toole, 50 c.; New York, Nineteenth and Twenty-first A. D. B. J. Brandes, \$1; W. Ortlieb, \$1; H. Mittelberg, \$1; L. Weiman, \$1.50; F. B. Widmeyer, \$1; J. W. G. \$1; E. Koch, \$1; H. Mahland, 1; R. Douai, \$1; J. Rosentrantz, \$1; F. Eller, \$1; A. Frank, \$1; A. Bahnsen, 50 c.; C. Rohde, 50 c.; H. Rasmussen, 50 c.; W. F. Widmeyer, 50 c.

New York, 23d A. D. Dubinbaum, \$1; Richter, 50c; Rubin, 50c; Tamakh, 50c; W. L. Larson, 50c; Plamondon, 25c; Twomey, 25c; Emma Busson, 25c; Koffman, 25c; Pollock, 25c; Ruskin, 25c; Bama, 10c 4.00

New York, 26th A. D. O. Mandel, 25c; A. Klein, 25c; S. Mandel, 25c.

New York, 28th A. D. W. C. Springer, 50c; P. Braunkman, 50c; Mrs. Braunkman, 50c; M. M. Rosenberg, 50c; A. Rosenberg, 50c; H. Benke, 25c; A. Rosenthal, 25c; B. Singer, 50c; M. Heyman, 50c; F. Herz, 50c.

New York, 30th A. D. Klein, 50c; Gilhaus, \$1; Moreau, 50c; Barthel, 50c; Samuels, 50c; Heyman, 50c.

New York, 27th A. D. P. Wegener, 50c.

New York, 32d and 33d A. D.: M. Menaker, \$1.50; H. Simpson, 50c; N. Zucker, \$1.50; J. Bernstein, \$1; J. Lederer, \$3; M. Swanson, 75c; F. C. Fulling, \$1; J. W., \$1.50; Strauss, 50c; C. Vanderbolt, \$2; K. Wallberg, 50c; Feldman, \$2; Grant, 45c; S. D. Cooper, \$1; T. Swanson, 75c; M. Weill, 20c; L. D. Joseph, 10c; H. Rosen, 25c; Schlenstein, 50c; Hall, \$1; E. Siff, \$1; P. Gebel, 20c 10.70

New York, 34th and 35th A. D.: W. Gajewski, 50c; D. Kantor, \$1; H. Hermsen, 50c; K. Johnson, 50c; C. C. Crawford, 50c; J. J. Kinnealy, 50c; C. H. 10c; J. W., 10c; H. Seitz, 30c; R. Hodas, 25c.

Brooklyn, 7th A. D.: D. L. Campbell, 50c; B. Rasmussen, 50c; C. Vollmers, 50c; C. P. A. Walsh, 50c; H. C. J. Gebecker, 50c; P. Murphy, \$1.

Brooklyn, 10th A. D.: J. Schwarz, 50c; A. C. Kihn, 50c; G. Grange, 25c; J. Hanlon, 25c; T. Walsh, 50c.

Brooklyn, 12th A. D.: F. L. L. 50c; S. Mummary, 50c.

Brooklyn, 13th and 14th A. D.: T. Christiansen, 25c; I. Bookman, 25c; J. Munterfey, 25c; H. Weiss, 10c; I. Belopolsky, 30c; F. A. Locher, 25c; C. Andersen, \$1.

Brooklyn, 16th and 18th A. D.: Munson, 50c; Haerer, 50c; A. S. Brown, \$1; O. A. Sorenson, 50c 2.50

Brooklyn, 20th A. D.: J. Stegeman, 50c; R. Reuter, 50c; Cash, 50c; N. Veltung, 50c; J. Joeller, 50c; E. J. Mueller, 50c 3.00

Brooklyn, 21st A. D. Branch 2: S. Dunn, \$1; J. Rosenfelt, 50c 1.50

Total \$898.55

HENRY KUHN,
National Secretary.

Congressional Nominations.
The Socialist Labor Party Congressional Convention for the Third Maryland District nominated Robert W. Stevens as candidate for Congress.

At the Fourth Maryland District Congressional Convention, Socialist Labor Party, Theobald Meyer was chosen as the candidate for Congress.

S. L. P. Congressional Nominations.
CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 9.—Louis L. Weidenbeck of Camden, has been nominated as candidate for Congress from the First New Jersey Congressional District, by the Socialist Labor Party.

DENVER, Aug. 19.—The Socialist Labor Party of the First Congressional District of Colorado has nominated Philip Veal as candidate for Congress.

Owing to the increased size of the Weekly People, we can no longer accept trial subscriptions hereafter, and from this issue the rate for all three month's subscriptions is 15 cents.

MALLOSEY IN NEW YORK STATE.

Dates and Places Where He Will Speak on His Tour.

Joseph F. Malloney, the Socialist Labor Party's Presidential candidate, is now on his campaign tour of the country. The following are the dates and places of meetings as arranged for New York State.

New York city, August 22
Richmond County, August 23
Yonkers, August 24
New York City, August 25
Newburgh, August 26
Poughkeepsie, August 27
Albany, August 28
Troy, August 29
Schenectady, August 30
Johnstown, August 31
Gloversville, September 1
Utica, September 2
Syracuse, September 3 and 4
Auburn, September 5
Rochester, September 6
Batavia, September 7
Buffalo, September 8 and 9.

MARYLAND CONVENTION.

The Socialist Labor Party of the State Puts up a Working Class Ticket.

The State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Maryland was held at 515 W. Lombard street, Baltimore, Md., on August 13. Frederick Diekmann chairman and R. W. Stevens, secretary. There being no State officers elected this year in Maryland the convention nominated the following presidential electors: Frederick Diekmann, Frank Horton, John A. Ruzamer, Henry Simon, William Mark, Charles T. Mammel, Richard Feder.

The resolutions endorse the acts of the Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, ratify the nominations of Malloney and Rummel, and point with pride to the S. T. & L. A., the only real trades union in the country because it teaches economic class consciousness in the union and at the ballot box. Plans for pushing the DAILY PEOPLE in the State were adopted and the convention pledged its support to the S. L. P. Buzz Saws—the party press.

The convention expressed the hope that the S. L. P. delegate to the International Congress at Paris would vigorously protest against the admittance to that body of economic and political pure and simple.

With three cheers for International Socialism the convention adjourned.

General Executive Board Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held on Thursday evening, August 16. Members present: De Leon, Luck, Cohen, Murphy and Braver.

Luck was elected chairman.

The appeal of Local Alliance 141, cigarmakers, for financial aid for their members on strike in Davis & Co.'s factory was taken up, and after a lengthy discussion, the same was endorsed.

Communications: One from W. J. Eberle, Secretary of District Alliance 15 of Pittsburgh, stating that they had made all arrangements for the annual convention of the Alliance, which would be held in Pittsburgh on September 19th, at the Party headquarters, 431 Smithfield street. Received and filed.

One from M. T. Berry, of Haverhill, Mass., stating that he would accept the position of organizer, and that a meeting of the representatives of locals of Boston, Lynn, and vicinity, would be held on August 20th, in the headquarters of Section Boston, 45 Elliott street, Boston, Mass., at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a District Alliance and electing delegates to the annual convention of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. Received and filed.

One from Charles Mercer, of Bridgeport, Conn., accepting the position of organizer, and stating that a meeting of representatives of Local Alliances not yet attached to any district, would be held in the headquarters of Section